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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 1, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 9.


## Poetry.

### OH, BE NOT THE FIRST.

Oh! be not the first to discover
A blot on the fame of a friend,
A flaw in the faith of a lover,
Whose heart may prove true to the end.

We none of us know one another,
And oft into error we fall;
Then let us speak well of our brother,
Or speak not about him at all.

A smile or a sigh may awaken
Suspicion most false and undue;
And thus our belief may be shaken
In hearts that are honest and true.

How often the light smile of gladness
Is worn by the friends that we meet
To cover a soul full of sadness,
Too proud to acknowledge defeat.

How often the sigh of dejection
Is heaved from the hypocrite's breast.
To parody truth and affection,
Or lull a suspicion to rest.

How often the friends we hold dearest,
Their noblest emotions conceal;
And bosoms the purest, sincerest,
Have secrets they cannot reveal.

Leave base minds to harbor suspicion,
And small ones to trace our defects—
Let ours be a noble ambition,
For base is the mind that suspects.

We none of us know one another,
And oft into error we fall;
Then let us speak well of our brother,
Or speak not about him at all.

*From the Philadelphia Press*

## The State and the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The gratifying exhibit furnished in the last official report upon the State finances is a conclusive evidence that our Commonwealth is in a fair way to be relieved from the incubus of State debt. Every successive year's addition to the sinking fund account goes to vindicate more clearly than ever the wisdom of the legislative policy which carried through the sale of the public improvements.—That measure encountered very serious opposition, as public sentiment throughout the State was radically divided, but at present few or none question its wisdom.

At the period when the charter for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was under discussion in the State Legislature, it was feared that the Main Line of State Canals would suffer serious competition, and this fear was potential enough to induce the Legislature to insert a provision in the act of incorporation, taxing all freight passed over the new line. Even then there was an intelligent minority in both branches of the Legislature, who doubted the necessity of imposing trammels upon a noble enterprise, which had for its prime object the direct development of the State's resources.—The then heavy indebtedness of the Commonwealth, and the generally entertained, though erroneous, apprehension of a serious diminution of the annual revenue, barely sufficient at that time to cover the governmental expenses and the annual interest, lent some color of plausibility, and of justification, to the policy then determined upon. But the reasons which operated at that period, ceased to have any vital force from the date of the sale of the public works. So soon as the State ceased to own them, there could be no longer any competition, and as a matter of course, no reasonable plea whatever existed for the continuance of a tax made under a state of circumstances which had ceased to exist.

As additional confirmation of the justice of repealing the tax, it is only necessary to appeal to the testimony of his Excellency Gov. Packer, who, in his last annual message, says, "That during the past three years the State has not only met all her ordinary liabilities, including the expenses of government and the interest on her public debt, but has diminished her actual indebtedness the sum of $2,236,882.15." He also shows that there was an available balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of December, 1860, of $681,433,08. His Excellency still further states, "that for the past three years the tax on real and personal estate has been but 2½ mills on the dollar; that for the past two years and six months the State has received no part of the tax on tonnage due from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company; and that since July, 1859, the interest on the bonds held by the State against the Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company has remained due and unpaid," and congratulates the Legislature on the fact that, "without the aid of these important sources of revenue, so great a reduction in the public debt has been accomplished in comparatively so short a period."

From these statements, it is evident that our Commonwealth is financially in a better position than she has been for many years, and that there is no good ground whatever for continuing the burden of the tonnage-tax upon the people who use the Pennsylvania Railroad. It is well to bear in mind, in the examination of these satisfactory facts, that the Main Line of State improvements, previous to the transfer, never produced a dollar of net revenue, whereas they now figure, in the data we have quoted from the Governor's message, as contributing a direct *annual* interest from their sale to the Pennsylvania Railroad of $375,000.

The general argument against all legislation calculated to act injuriously upon the interests of citizens is so well known, and its justice so universally recognized, that it scarcely needs reiteration. It is the universal law of trade that the consumer, at last, must pay all the charges levied upon the goods he consumes. In the present case, there is a double imposition, because the farmers and manufacturers of the State are taxed upon all the produce and manufactured goods they send over the line to market, and are compelled to pay a second tax again upon the return of the various articles for which they have made exchange at the commercial centres of the seaboard. This necessarily discourages industry, and retards the development of the internal wealth and resources of the State.

Viewed in the light of State comity, Pennsylvania is placed in the attitude of imposing "a regulation upon commerce," in contravention of the spirit, if not the letter, of the Federal Constitution, by assessing an impost on all goods and products of other States east and west passing over the Pennsylvania road, and in every State in which they are consumed. Even if this legislation be consumed. Even if this legislation be constitutional, its inexpendiency and injustice are palpably transparent. It is the imposition of a tribute, calculated to provoke retaliation, and to destroy the kindly relations which should ever subsist between equal members of a great Confederacy.

In the present application of the Pennsylvania Railroad there is, however, involved a question of equity, which is certainly entitled to more than ordinary weight. When the the act for the sale of the Main Line was passed, it was expressly stipulated in that law that, in case the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should become the purchasers, they should, under certain contingencies, be forever discharged from the tonnage tax and all other taxes, with certain specified exceptions. The Supreme Court decided, subsequently, that the grant was too broad, as it deprived the State forever the right of imposing upon the property of the company the same taxes levied upon the property of citizens.—The company purchased the works under this implied obligation on the part of the State. The company have not now asked to be exempt in any way from the imposition of such taxes on their property and franchises as will place their works upon an equality with similar improvements. In fact they now actually pay in ordinary State taxes the sum of $80,000 a year, or $5,000 annually more than the interest at five per cent. of $1,500,000, the payment of which principal, under the terms of the law determining the sale of the Main Line, was to forever release the company from liability for any taxes whatever for State purposes. Common fairness would demand that the original intent and purpose of the Legislature of 1857 should now be faithfully carried out by the removal of the tonnage tax.

Yet apart from these considerations, which are enough to justify the repeal of the tax uncoupled with any conditions, there are reasons furnished in the bill, now before the Legislature, which place the subject in a still more favorable light. The company ask simply what is just and reasonable, and what the State faith is already pledged in honor to confirm.

By the terms of the present bill, the company agree to pay the State on account of their purchase of the Main Line the sum of $460,000 annually, in lieu of the original sum of $100,000, as settled upon by the act authorizing the sale. By this means, the whole amount of principal and interest, due upon the purchase, will be extinguished by the 31st July, 1890, thus voluntarily anticipating the payment of $4,300,000, which would be still outstanding at the period named, if only the original terms of the agreement were carried out.

They also agree, under heavy penalties for non-fulfillment of the engagement, to reduce the rates of local freights by deducting therefrom the amount now chargeable for tonnage tax. And to prevent the possibility of any misunderstanding in regard to the legislation asked, the bill contains the following honorable and clear provision:

"*Further*, The Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall not at any time charge or collect rates on any description of freights from any Eastern or seaboard cities to Pittsburg higher than the gross rates charged or collected from same points to any point west of Pittsburg. Nor shall the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company at any time charge or collect rates on any description of freights from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, or other seabord cities higher than the gross rates that may be charged from any point west of Pittsburg to the same points on the same description of property. The local rates from Pittsburg or Philadelphia to stations on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad shall at no time exceed the gross rates charged through between Philadelphia and Pittsburg; nor shall local rates between any two stations on the road between Philadelphia and Pittsburg exceed the through rates as made from time to time under the provisions of this act nor shall the rates charged to any local points exceed those charged to any point of greater distance in the same direction from the place of shipment."

This provision effectually disarms any opposition that could be reasonably urged against the bill on the ground of its possibly acting partially for the interests of any portion of the State. So just and fair is it that the Board of Trade of Pittsburg, who have hitherto been adverse to the policy, have now given to the measure the strength of their moral support. Gov. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, was chairman of the committee to whom the subject of the bill was referred, and the favorable report of the committee, who are the most prominent men in the business circles of Pittsburg, was endorsed unanimously by the Board at a very full meeting.

The company further agree to settle the controversy now pending between them and the State, by advancing the whole sum in dispute, being the amount of tax accured since August, 1857, to nine railroads of the interior, now in an unfinished condition, but which, under the stimulus of aid thus guaranted, must become profitable to the counties through which they pass, and thus contribute largely to the income of the State by becoming tax paying enterprises.

These considerations entitle the bill proposed to the candid, impartial judgment of all parties. We regard the proposition as fair and and equitable alike to the State and to the company. The whole temper of the times is against all unjust discriminations calculated to disturb the free movement of commerce. To continue the tax is to offer a premium to the rival railway lines of neighboring States, which directly compete with our own. It is to simply burden Pennsylvania for the direct benefit of her competitors. Such a policy is utterly at variance with sound political economy, with common justice, andwith overy sentiment o f State pride.

## Doesticks Hears from Damphool.

My mind is much relieved. I have heard from Damphool—from the original Damphool, of whom I have for some time past lost track. I have had my fears that he had been elected President, and was the individual who had been boss of the country at Washington under the name of James Buchanan. James has done so many things to warrant the belief that he is my old friend under an assumed name, that I often trembled in my editorial boots at the thought that I had been instrumental in bringing him before the people. I cannot say that James himself has done so much of anything to relieve himself from suspicion, but I have had a heavy load taken from my mind by the receipt of a document which sets the whole matter at rest. James Buchanan is not Damphool, that is, not the Damphool; he has, I have no doubt, been nearly related to the family, and doubtless could "read his title clear" back to the great progenitor of all Damphools, a gentleman of the name, I think, of Adam, who lived in the town of Paradise, county and State to the deponent unknown.

But the great Damphool is in Charleston, South Carolina. He is a soldier there; he is serving in the trenches, or the batteries, or whatever other place South Carolina puts her chosen sons. He has many relatives there, in fact I believe that every man in South Carolina is connected with the Damphool family by blood or marriage. However, I will let the letter of my friend tell his story:

"CHARLESTON, Jan. 20, 1861.

"MY DEAR OLD DOESTICKS:—Did you think I was lost? Did you think I was played out? Had you any wild idea that I was gone where glory waits me? I don't suppose you'd have fretted much about it, for there are plenty of us left. The Damphools are well represented in the country; no danger that the race will speedily become extinct. But here I am, serving South Carolina, and getting ready to fight my old Uncle Samuel, or any other man. South Carolina is all right; South Carolina can whip Uncle Sam; she isn't afraid to try England single handed; in fact, there is no doubt that, if she thought proper, she could manage Russia with her artillery, and flax out Austria with her dragoons, at the same time that her infantry were giving France and England a co-partnership drubbing.

"As for you Northerners, why, you don't know what we intend to do; but I've no objection to telling you so much of our plans as will give you a slight insight into our intentions.—After we have taken possession of Washington, and burried the batch of Wide Awakes we shall have to slaughter there, then we shall step along to Baltimore and Philadelphia, and take those little places. When we have burned the pile of Wide Awakes and Republicans that we shall kill there, we shall run to New York and help ourselves to some sweetmeats.

"We shan't burn much of the town, as a good many of us think of remaining there and making it our residence during the yellow fever season at the South. Pickens has promised me my choice of mansions in Fifth avenue, in consideration of certain services I have rendered. Pickens asked my advice about how to dispose of the Wide Awakes we shall have to put to sleep and the Republicans we will have to kill. Pickens has resolved to make pretty clean work with all you Northerners. We shall kill about 40,000 men the first day; and as our men will most likely be tired out with their day's business, they won't want to go to work to bury you all, and I'm afraid that to burn such a large pile of you would make the air unpleasant to the ladies. So I proposed to Pickens to have a lot of ships ready, pile our dead enemies aboard, take them out about twenty-five miles to sea, and sink them. Pickens liked the notion; and, in return for my ingenious proposal, he has promised me the choice of houses in the city. I haven't exactly decided about it yet; but I shall do so to-night. Most of our other fellows have already selected their houses, and Pickens's private secretaries are making out the deeds.

"There is a good deal of gambling done among the chaps for these fine pieces of eligible property. I know one fellow—Baplin by name—who had a deed of the house built by Sarsaparilla Townsend, on the Fifth avenue; he was playing poker last night; it was a big game; all the fellows were rich, and things were lively. The game not exciting. Baplin had three kings and a pair of aces, he got wild, and offered to bet anything and everything; one of the table, to whom Pickens had apportioned the Penniman property on Madison Square, put that property up; Squiggs bet Tiffany's establishment; Jenker anted the Astor House. This was just what Baplin wanted; he had been lucky the day before, and had a pocket full of New York deeds, so he went in strong: he bet the Custom House and eight fine residences in West Fourteenth street better; Jenker came to time, and put up Ball & Black's jewelry concern, and three wholesale dry goods houses in Warren street; Squiggs matched it with Stuart's steam candy establishment, the *Herald* office, and a couple of schooners, then he went the St. Nicholas hotel better. Baplin came up with Gunther's great fur house, and four large jewelry concerns in Maiden Lane; Jenker replied with the Atlantic dock property and the Third avenue railroad, and wanted to go Tyng's church, the Chemical Bank and the Union ferry better, but here Baplin said he was broke, and demanded a sight for his pile. He had it, and that's all the good it did him. His kings and aces were nowhere, for Jenker had a 'flush,' and little Squiggs raked the pot with four nine-spots.

"Such scenes are common. I dare say the whole of Manhattan Island has changed hands a dozen times over. Pickens deeds are considered perfectly good and sound.

"I have not gambled much in that sort of property; but, as we have concluded to save all the women, I have speculated some in pretty girls. I have already won forty-nine girls under sixteen, and eighty-three young ladies under twenty-two—half of them blondes, half brunettes, all to be plump, have fine teeth, and to be good singers; I am fond of music; these are all to be delivered to me on or before the 7th of March.

"We are going to take some of your prominent Abolitionists and anti-Southern men alive, and have a little fun with them afterwards; Pickens, when he found he was getting short of money, sold 'privileges of slaughter' at a large premium—these are orders entitling the holder to certain of the prisoners, to dispose of as he shall choose. These orders are also gambled for very extensively. The 'privilege of slaughter' bearing Greeley's name was sold, originally, for $400, and was afterward lost in euchre, then lost again in poker, being won by a fellow on three queens, who holds the order now. He says he is going to skin Greeley alive in front of the City Hall, on some Sunday morning in March. Bets are made that Greeley dies before he's half skinned; but the fellow who owns him—who has a great deal of practice—says he can skin him so expeditiously that Horace will hold out and holler to the last shred of hide.

"Beecher was won by a man who swore he'd drown him like a dog; this fellow, however, bet him on a horse race, and Henry Ward was saved from a watery grave by an Alabamian, who has invited all his friends to see him burn Beecher alive, amid the ruins of Plymouth Church.

"You see, old Doesticks, we've got things all fixed. The privilege of killing you was sold to a Georgian, who said he was going to eat your heart out and give it to his cat; however, I coaxed him to play a social game of euchre, and won you on a 'lone hand;' you are now mine, and I don't think I'll kill you for old times' sake.

"When our army gets up into the New England States we shall make a clean sweep; kill everybody. We have contracted with a Bell-Everette Yankee to bury the folks, he's going to use 'em for manure, and is bound by his contract to put them three feet under. So you perceive that Pickens and the rest of us have got the programme all made out.

"Yours, etc., as of old,

"A DAMPHOOL."

Besides this letter, there was, in the same envelope, another, written in pencil, which ran as follows:

"DEAR DOESTICKS:—The other letter was written for the committee to see; this is for your private eye:

"I want to get away: I want to come to New York; I have been pressed into this service; I've got the rheumatism sleeping out of doors; my back aches from the musket drill, and my feet are blistered from constant marching. Can't you do something for me? I haven't got 'nary red,' Pickens 'assessed' it all out of me, and all the rest of us. Try and help me, there's a dear old boy.

DAMPHOOL."

I have no reason to doubt the authenticity of the first one of my letters. It was evidently written by the original South Carolina Damphool. I have my doubt about the last one, as I don't believe *my* Damphool would want to leave the South; that's the very place for him, all his friends are there, and there should he remain in the midst thereof. If I hear more, I will communicate.

Skeptically, DOESTICKS, P. B.

GEN. JOSEPH LANE.—Joe Lane wrote a letter to his wife, giving his views of the state of the Union. Here is the letter as reported for the Kankakee *Gazette:*

Nu orlense, jan. 10, 1861.

Dear Gane, I write to tell you that i have dissoluted, in kommon with the Sowth. We are afeard of Jeems Buckanan, he Is 2 korrupt fur us, & we have resolved to thro him on the tender Mursy of the North. i can't tell when i wil cey you, the Cuntry neds my service, and i won't giv her up. U rite, sel the cow and get some money, fur i expect a office now.

Your husband, JO LANE.

THE CHALLENGE.—A Judge being challenged by a General, the following dialogue ensued:

General—Did you receive my note, sir?

Judge—Yes, sir.

General—Well, do you intend to fight me?

Judge—No, sir.

General—Then, sir, I consider you a pitiful coward.

Judge—Right, sir, you knew that very well, or you never would have challenged me."

Apropos of drizzly weather and muddy feet:

"That muddy day I met her,
When she tripped along the street,
And, with crinoline half lifted,
Showed a dainty pair of feet."

A crusty old bachelor suggests that 'dainty,' in the last line, should be 'dirty'—the old reprobate.

How pleasant it would be to have something like the following over one's grave:

Under this cypress
Smashed by a high press
Of steam, I lie;
Too fondly I trusted,
To a boat that busted
And blew me sky high.

## An Act for the Commutation of the Tonnage Tax.

The following is the bill passed by the House, and now before the Senate:

WHEREAS, By a provision of the Act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Railroad Company approved the 13th of April, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, a tax or duty was imposed on all tonnage loaded or received at Harrisburg, Pittsburg and intermediate points, and carried or conveyed on the Railroad of said company more than twenty miles, which said tax was intended to compensate for any probable diminution in the receipts of the Main Line of the Public Works, (then owned by the State) by reason of the construction and operation of the said Railroad.

*And whereas*, It was provided in the third section of the Act for the sale of the Main Line of the Public Works, approved the sixteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, that if the Pennsylvania Railroad company should become the purchasers of the said works, the said company, in addition to the sum of seven millions five hundred thousand dollars ($7,500,00) the price limited by the said Act should pay the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars (1,500,000) in five per cent. bonds of the company, and that thereupon the said company, and the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad company should, in consideration thereof, be discharged by the Commonwealth forever from the payment of all taxes upon tonnage or freight carried over said Railroads, and the said Pennsylvania Railroad company should be released from the payment of all other taxes or duties on its capital stock, bonds dividends or property.

*And whereas*, It was subsequently decided by the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth, that while the Legislature had full authority to repeal the provisions of the said Acts, by which the said tonnage tax was imposed, yet, inasmuch as part of the said last mentioned section in the Act for the sale of the Main Line placed all the property of the said company beyond the reach of the taxing power, it was, therefore, to that extent, unconstitutional and void.

*And whereas*, It was the clear intention of the Legislature, by the said Act for the sale of the Main Line, in case the said Pennsylvania Railroad company should become the purchaser of the same, to exhonerate and release the said company from further liability for the payment of said tonnage tax, and for the additional consideration therein named, all other taxes; and as the said tonnage tax now falls indirectly on flour, grain, cattle, iron, minerals and other domestic products, transported on one line of improvements, while similar products, transported on other lines, are exempt from the same; and as the reason for the imposition thereof ceased to exist on the sale of the works it was intended to protect, the right of the State any longer to demand the payment of the said tax is denied, and said demand has led to litigation between the State and the company, and will probably involve the parties in litigation with citizens of other States, to the injury of our internal trade and commerce, which it is the duty of the government to encourage and protect, by all lawful means.

*And whereas*, The said company has proposed a compromise and final settlement of the question, by paying into the Treasury, in commutation of the said tonnage tax and in discharge thereof, such additional sum semi-annually, over and above the instalments of principal and the interest on its debt to the State, as may be required to make said payment amount to four hundred and sixty thousand dollars ($46,0000,) annually, until the year 1890, at which time the entire balance of the the principal and interest shall be paid in full; and by paying, also, in addition to the said semi-annual instalments, all other taxes on their property to which they may hereafter be liable under the general revenue laws of the State, and agree to make reductions for transportation of local trade, as hereinafter provided and to aid, also, in the construction of certain lateral railroads, the completion of which is essential as a means of facilitating the settlement and improvement of valuable districts of the Commonwealth yet undeveloped.

*And whereas*, In the opinion of this Legislature, it is expedient to accept the said proposition, and to relieve all agricultural, mineral and industrial products, and other property passing over any railroad, canal or slackwater navigation in this Commonwealth, from the payment of tonnage tax or duty to the State; therefore

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That if a majority of the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, who, for the purposes of this act are hereby vested with all needful authority, shall at a meeting called for the purpose, resolve to accept the provisions of this Act, and shall authorize the execution of a written contract under its corporate seal with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to pay into the State Treasury on account of its indebtedness to the Commonwealth, by reason of the purchase of the Main Line of the Public Works, on the thirty-first days of January and July in every year, until the thirty-first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety, inclusive, such sum, in addition to the interest on its bonds owned by the State, and in addition to its annual liability to the State on account of purchase money for said line of improvements, as will increase each semi-annual payment on account of said debt and interest to the sum of two hundred and thirty thousand dollars, (230,000) and the aggregate of all such payments to the sum of thirteen millions five hundred and seventy thousand dollars, $(13,570,000) and shall agree to pay, on the said thirty-first day of July, eighteen hundred and ninety, into the Treasury, the balance then unpaid of the principal and interest of said bonds, and shall further agree to reduce its local charge for transportation of grain, flour, cattle, iron, minerals and other property, as hereinafter provided; and if the said company shall, in the manner aforesaid, on or before the first day of July next, make and enter into with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania a written contract to that effect, and shall on or before said day deliver the same in the office of the Auditor General, then and in such case, and in consideration thereof, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania shall not at any time hereafter lay, impose, levy or collect any tax or duty upon, or in respect to freight or tonnage passing over the said Pennsylvania Railroad or the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad, or any part of them, or either of them, unless a like tax shall at the same time be imposed, laid or levied upon all other railroads or railroad companies of this Commonwealth; and all laws imposing taxes or duupon freight or tonnage upon the railroads, canals and slackwater navigation companies, for the use of the Commonwealth, be and they are hereby repealed, and no further or other proceedings shall be had or taken on the part of the Commonwealth to enforce the collection of any tax or duty, or obligation given therefor, or judgment recovered, or obtained in pursuance of any existing laws on tonnage carried or conveyed on the railroad of said Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or on that of any other company incorporated by this State, and the said companies shall be by the proper officers of the Commonwealth, exonerated, released and relieved from every lien and liability to the State on account thereof.

SEC. 2. That from and after the passage of this Act, all railroad, canal and slackwater navigation companies incorporated by this State, and liable for the payment of taxes on duties on tonnage, imposed by any laws heretofore enacted, shall make a reduction of their charges for transportation on their local freight, as fixed by their respective toll sheets, on the first day of February, one thousand, eight hundred and sixty-one, equal to the full amount of the tax or duty chargeable upon such freight or tonnage by the laws aforesaid; the present winter rates between first day of December and the first day of May, shall be considered as fixed at 90 cents per hundred lbs. for first class, 75 cents per hundred lbs. for second class, 60 cents per hundred lbs. for third class, and 40 cents per 100 lbs for fourth class. Summer rates between the first day of May and first day of December in each year, shall be 75 cents per 100 lbs. for first class, 60 cents per 100 lbs. for second class, 50 cents per 100 lbs. for third class, and 40 cents per 100 lbs. for fourth class, on all trade carried between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and a failure on the part of either of said Companies to make such reduction, shall render the Company so neglecting liable to the Commonwealth for double the amount of the tonnage tax heretofore chargeable against them upon trade—and every such Company shall, within thirty days after the passage of this Act, under a like penalty, file in the office of the Auditor General, under the oath of the President or other proper officer, a toll-sheet of their rates of charges for transportation of local freights, upon the first day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, accompanied by a statement of the reduction to be made in pursuance of this Act, and the said rates as so reduced shall be the highest rates that an be charged for the transportation of such freight and tonnage by any Company accepting the provisions of this Act: *Further*, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shall not at any time charge or collect on any description of freights from any eastern or seaborrd cities to Pittsburg, higher than the gross rates charged or collected by the same route from same points to any point west of Pittsburg; nor shall the said Pennsylvania Railroad Company charge or collect rates on any description of freights from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York or other seaboard cities, higher than the gross rates that may be charged by the same route from any point west of Pittsburg to the same points on the same description of property. The local rates from Pittsburg or Philadelphia to stations on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad shall at no time exceed the gross rates charged through between Philadelphia and Pittsburg; nor shall local rates between any two stations on the road between Philadelphia and Pittsburg exceed the through rates as made from time to time under the provisions of this Act, nor shall the rates charged to any local point exceed those charged to any point of greater distance in the same direction from the place of shipment: *And further*, all shippers of western products, under through bills of lading, from any point west of Pittsburg, to the seaboard cities, shall have the privilege of disposing of their property at Pittsburg, by giving timely notice, before its arrival at that point, to the transfer agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and by delivering up their through bills of lading, thus releasing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from all liability on account thereof. If the property is not sold at Pittsburg, the owner, consignee or shipper of said property shall have the right to deliver the same to the transfer agency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Pittsburg, and forward the same within ten days after its arrival at Pittsburg, under the conditions and rates of the original through bill of lading.

SEC. 3. That the Pennsylvania Railroad company shall be liable to taxation for all State purposes, and the said Company shall pay the same rate of taxation which is now or may hereafter be imposed by any general

law operating upon all other Railroad companiet incorporated by this Commonwealth.—The semi annual instalment of the said sum of thirteen millions five hundred and seventy thousand dollars ($13,570,000,) and the balance of the said debt and interest so to be paid into the State Treasury as is herein provided, are herein pledged to, and the same shall be applied only to the payment and extinguishment of the principal and interest of the funded debt of this Commonwealth, and to no other purpose whatsoever.

SEC. 4. That, for the purpose of developing the resources of the State, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company is hereby authorized and required to spend the sum of eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars in and to the Chartiers Valley Railroad Company, the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad Company, The Fayette County Railroad Company, (between Greensburg and the Youghiogheny River,) The West Pennsylvania Railroad Company, (between Blairsville and Butler,) The Ebensburg and Cresson Railroad Company, The Bedford Railroad Company, (between Hopewell and Bedford,) The Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company, and the Phillipsburg and Waterford Railroad Company, (between Tyrone and Brookville,) the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad Company, the Mifflin and Centre County Railroad Company, (between Lewistown and Reedville,) The Chambersburg and Allegheny Railroad Co., (between Chambersburg and the point of connection with the Bedford Railroad near Hopewell,) or their successors or assigns, in sums proportioned to their respective lengths between the above designated points, by purchasing their bonds respectively from said Companies, payable in twenty years, with interest, semi annually, secured by a first mortgage created for the purpose on their property, real and personal, and franchises acquired and to be acquired, and the said companies are hereby respectively authorized and empowered to create and issue such bonds, and secure the payment thereof by such mortgages, by and with the consent of a majority of their respective stockholders present at a meeting to be called for that purpose, of which notice shall be given, as provided by their charters or by laws respectively; said bonds, and the mortgages given to secure the same shall not exceed in amount the sum required for the cost of the superstructure of bridges, the rails, cross-ties, the chairs and spikes, and laying the track of the said roads, respectively—and the proceeds of the said bonds, so secured, shall be exclusively applied to the said purposes—and the said purchase of bonds, shall be required to be made of each of the said companies in installments, after sections of said roads, respectively of the length of miles from each end, as hereinbefore designated, shall have been duly and properly graded and the masonry completed, and after the said grading and masonry shall have been approved by a competent civil engineer, appointed by the Governor for that purpose—and who shall be paid for his services by the said companies receiving aid under the provisions of this Act—and when each section of five miles so graded from each such end of the said roads respectively, shall have been so completed and such certificate so given, then the pro rata proportion of the said bonds shall be purchased, and so continued from time to time until the amount payable to the said companies shall be exhausted—and the sum paid upon the completion of the said sections as aforesaid respectively, shall be exclusively appropriated and be used for the purposes above mentioned, upon the section for and in respect to which the purchase is made—and for no other purpose or portion of said road whatsoever—*Provided, however*, That if either of the said Companies shall fail to grade and prepare for bridges, superstructure, and laying of tract at least one section of five miles at each of such end of its road within one year—or the whole of their respective roads within three years from the passage of this act, any such Company, so in default, shall no longer have any right to demand or require any further purchase of their bonds as aforesaid, and the sums which any such defaulting Companies would have been entitled to demand in payment of their bonds, shall be added *pro rata* to the purchases to be made of such of the said Companies as shall comply with the provisions of this section.

SEC. 6. That if any stockholder or stockholders of any rail road, canal, or slackwater navigation Companies shall be dissatisfied with, or object to any of the provisions of this Act, then it shall and may be lawful for any such stockholder or stockholders, within six months after the passage of this Act, to apply by petition to the Court of Common Pleas of the county in which the chief office of the said companies may respectively be held—to appoint three disinterested persons to estimate and appraise the damage if any, done to such stockholder or stockholders, and whose award, or that of a majority of them, when confirmed by the said Court, shall be final and conclusive. And the person so appointed shall also appraise the share or shares of said stockholders in the said company at the full market value thereof, without regard to any depreciation in consequence of the passage of this Act, and the said company may, at its election, either pay to the said holder the amount of damages so found, or the value of the stock so ascertained, and upon payment of the value of the stock as aforesaid, the said stockholder shall transfer the stock so held by him o said company, to be disposed of by the Directors of said company, or be retained by them for the benefit of the remaining stockholders. And all laws inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

## President Lincoln at Harrisburg.

The 22d of February was celebrated with great pomp and ceremony all over the country. At Harrisburg it was the occasion of one of the most imposing demonstrations ever witnessed in the State. The "Stars and Stripes" were raised on that day over the dome of the State Capitol, in which ceremony the President elect of the United States participated. We have not room to give a detailed account of the proceedings. In answer to Gov. Curtin's welcoming address, President Lincoln spoke as follows:

GOV. CURTIN AND FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA:—Perhaps the best thing I could do would be simply to endorse the patriotic and eloquent speech which your Governor has just made in your hearing. I am quite sure that I am unable to address to you anything so appropriate as that which he has uttered.

Reference has been made by him to the distraction of the public mind at this time and to the great task that lies before me in entering upon the administration of the General Government. With all the eloquence and ability that your Governor brings to this theme, I am quite sure he does not—in his situation he cannot—appreciate as I do the weight of that great responsibility. I feel that, under God, in the strength of the arm and wisdom of the heads of these masses, after all, must be my support. As I have often had occasion to say, I repeat to you—I am quite sure I do not deceive myself when I tell you that I bring to the work an honest heart; I dare not tell you that I bring a head sufficient for it. [A voice—"we are sure of that."] If my own strength should fail, I shall at least fall back upon these masses who, I think, under any circumstances will not fail.

Allusion has been made to the peaceful principles upon which this great Commonwealth was originally settled. Allow me to add my meed of praise to those peaceful principles. I hope no one of the Friends who originally settled here, or who lived here since that time, or who live here now, has been or is a more devoted lover of peace, harmony and concord than my humble self.

While I have been proud to see to-day the finest military array, I think, that I have ever seen, allow me to say in regard to those men that they give hope of what may be done when war is inevitable. But, at the same time, allow me to express the hope that in the shedding of blood, their services may never be needed, especially in the shedding of fraternal blood.—It shall be my endeavor to preserve the peace of this country so far as it can possibly be done, consistantly with the maintenance of the institutions of the country. With my consent, or without my great displeasure, this country shall never witness the shedding of one drop of blood in fraternal strife.

## Attempt to Assassinate the Hon. Van Wyck, of New York.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.

A most cowardly and brutal assault was made, about half-past eleven o'clock last night, upon Hon. Mr. Van Wyck, member of Congress from the West Point district, N. Y., by three ruffians, armed with bowie knives, Mr. Van Wyck had just left the residence of Senator King, on Capitol Hill; and was passing down by the north wing of the Capitol to his lodgings, when a stout built man came up behind him, and struck him with a bowie knife in the breast over the heart. The knife penetrated the outside and inside coats, passing through a folded copy of the *Globe*, and then nearly through a thick memorandum book, both of which were in the breast pocket of his frock coat, not quite reaching the skin.

Mr. Van Wyck struck the man a blow under the jaw which staggered him, when the second ruffian struck a blow at Mr. Van Wyck with a bowie knife, which the latter caught with his left hand, making a terrible gash across the palm. At the same time he (Van Wyck) knocked the fellow down with his right, and instantly drew a revolver and shot the first ruffian, who dropped and was caught by his friends.

The third ruffian knocked Mr. Van Wyck down with his fist. This blow, together with the effect of the one he first received, and especially from the profuse bleeding of his hand, weakened him very much, and observing that the ruffians were making haste to escape with their wounded companion, who appeared to him quite helpless, he sank himself almost exhausted upon the side walk, and did not fire again. But as soon as he gathered sufficient strength he made his way to his hotel, which he did not reach till after twelve this morning. He said very little about the affair, except to one or two confidential friends, Dr. Lee, of the House who dressed his wounds, and to the police, in the hope that the parties might be discovered; but up to to-night no trace of their whereabouts has been ascertained.

Mr. Van Wyck is quite nervous this evening, and is suffering considerable pain from the wound in his hand, but is in no serious danger.

Mr. Van Wyck cannot account for this attack upon him, unless it has grown out of his speech at the last session, which created so much excitement and discussion, because of its severity against the system of slavery, wherein he cited instances of slave burning. For some time after its delivery he received letters threatening his life. Outside of this he has no knowledge of having created the enmity of any human being. He is a man who never visits gambling or drinking saloons, and while he is a resolute man when assailed, in his daily walk he is very quiet and gentlemanly.

The affair having become known to-night, creates intense feeling, especially in Congressional circles.—*Herald.*

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Democratic State Convention met at Harrisburg on the 21st and 22d inst., and passed the following resolutions, which we condence:

The 1st declares the States of the Union to be sovereign and independent.

2d. That the Government has all necessary powers for perserving itself and enforcing its laws.

3d. Buncombe. Music—Star Spangled Banner.

4th. That the Republican party is responsible for the evils which have lately come upon the country, including the diptherea and whooping-cough. That the dissensions in the Democratic ranks is hereby healed. That "Old Abe" is wrong in saying nothing is going strange.

5th. The Southern people have a right to take their niggers into all the territories of the United States.

6th. That all fugitives must be delivered up.

7th. Endorses the Crittenden plan.

8th. That the Democracy will oppose, discountenance and prevent any attempt on the part of Republicans in power to use coercion on the Southern States.

9th. Approves the conduct of the Border Slave States.

10th. Condemns the course of Governor Curtin in not putting two or three secession, disunion Locofocos on his list of Commissioners to the Peace Conference.

We believe the action of this miserable body of traitors will meet the hearty approval of Yancey, Rhett, Davis, Pickens and the whole caboodle of disunionists in the Rattlesnake Republic. We can't see why it should not. Alas! poor, defunct Locofocoism.


# BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, March 1, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

P. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.


The 22d of February passed off pleasantly in this place. The Bedford Riflemen paraded in full numbers and made a fine desplay.—The 22d, was a great day in Harrisburg. The President elect was there. A flag was raised over the dome of the capitol. Mr. Lincoln replied to speeches of welcome to Gov. Curtin, and to the Speakers of the two Houses of the Legislature.—The citizens of Scott, Rankin, Smith, and other counties, in Mississippi, are in almost a state of starvation—the drouth last summer destroyed their corn crop, and now disunion is adding to their calamities.—Jeff. Davis is now at Charleston, advising against the attack on Fort Sumter.—General Twiggs, commanding the U. S. Military Department, in Texas, has surrendered the government property to the traitors, and offered his services to Georgia, his native state. This is one of the greatest acts of villany in these secession times.—Guthrie's proposition, it is thought, will be adopted by the Peace Conference. Things look favorable in Washington.—There is a movement again on foot to have a bill passed annexing Middle Woodberry Tp. to Blair County. Our citizens should send on their remonstrances immediately, or it may be too late.—The Tariff bill has passed the House with no material changes from the Senate bill, except the amendment laying a duty on tea and coffee. It will go before a committee of conference.—The bill to stop the mail in the States where the mail service is obstructed has passed the Senate.—The U. S. Arsenal at Little Rock, has been surrendered, on demand of the Governor of Arkansas. Capt. Totten, and his men have been allowed to march through that State under protection of the Governor, with their private property, and what public property they took with them to the arsenal.

In another column, we publish the speeches of Mr. Lincoln, at Philadelphia. They ought to be read by every one. In the proceedings at the "Continental," as published in the Daily News, of the 22d ult, we find the following:

Among the few distinguished gentlemen introduced, was Mr. Jordan, of Bedford county, one who had "rendered service in the last campaign."

"Ah! Mr. Jordan, I am glad to see you, they tell me that Jordan is a hard road to travel."

Presently Col. Philip S. White made his appearance in the room; soon the eagle eye of Mr. Lincoln caught a glimpse of the man who told the first anecdote of the "rail-splitter."

"Phil. White," said the President, "I am glad to see you, I hope you are well."

A little boy, son we believe of Charles E. Lex, the City Solicitor, was introduced:

"Mr. Lincoln, I want to shake your hand."

"There it is, my son," said the President, "Grow up to be a man, and a lover of your country."

We call attention to the bill for the commutation of the tonnage tax, which we publish in to-day's paper. As we stated last week, it passed the House, and is now before the Senate. It is thought it will also pass that body, but it may be somewhat amended. We also call attention to the article on our first page, from the Philadelphia Press, in relation to the subject. It is to the interest of Bedford County that this bill should pass, as according to its provisions, the Bedford Rail Road Company will secure a sum sufficient to insure its completion. But it is not on that account alone that our people favor the commutation of the tonnage tax on the Pennsylvania Rail Road Company, but on account of its evident justness, as will be seen by the article we publish from the Press.

The Inauguration of Abraham Lincoln will take place next Monday, if no accidents happen to prevent it, such as assaesination, &c. By an article from the Harrisburg correspondent of the N. Y. Times, published in another column, it will be seen that this was the cause of his departure to Washington from Harrisburg, in advance of the time specified in the programme.

BROAD TOP MINER.—We have received the first number of a very neat paper, published at Coalmont, Huntingdon County, with the above title. It is neutral in politics, and will pay considerable attention to the development of mining interests of Broad Top. Hope it may succeed, but it is a bad time to start a paper. A. Tyhurst, Esq., is the editor and proprietor.

The following gentlemen are said to compose the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln. W. H. Seward, N. Y., Secretary of State; Edward Bates, Mo., Attorney General; Simon Cameron, Pa., Secretary of the Treasury; C. B. Smith, Ia., Interior; Gideon Wells, Ct., P. M. General; John A. Gilmer, N. C., Navy; Montgomery Blair, Md., War.

It affords us pleasure that Gen. Cameron will go in the Cabinet—thus triumphing over his enemies.

BEDFORD LYCEUM—Will meet in the Court House, on Saturday evening. Declamer, S. L. Russell, Essyist, J. H. Filler. Question for debate, Resolved, that in the event of no compromise being effected, it is the duty of the general government to acknowledge the independence of the states which have established a "Southern Confederacy." Aff. G. H. Spang. Neg. O. H. Gaither.

We call attention to the notice of Mr. Chas. W. Greene. He intends opening a school, in Bedford, on the 8th April, next. Mr. Greene is one of the teachers in the Union School, in this place, and a gentleman every way qualified to take charge of a first class school.

Since Mr. Lincoln's arrival in Washington, the prospect of a peaceable settlement of our national difficulties are much improved. The greatest confidence can be placed in the firmness and patriotism of the President elect.

Our friend, Mr. Wm. W. Shuck, and his bride, arrived home last week, from their wedding tour. A splendid entertainment was given them by Mr. Samuel Shuck and lady.

Little dog barking at the sun—the Gazette criticising Mr. Lincoln's speeches.

## MR. LINCOLN IN PHILADELPHIA.

### A Flag Raising at the Hall of Independence.

The ceremony of raising the flag of thirty-four stars over the Hall of Independence, in Philadelphia, on Friday morning, by Mr. Lincoln, was attended with all the solemnity due such an occasion, the scene being an impressive one. At the rising of the sun crowds of people streamed from all parts of the city towards the State House, and very soon every inch of ground was occupied, a vast number of ladies being present. The weather was cool and bracing.

At saven o'clock Mr. Lincoln was escorted to the Hall, and there received by Theodore Cuyler, who warmly welcomed him to its venerable walls in the hour of national peril and distress, when the great work achieved by the wisdom and patriotism of our fathers seems threatened with instant ruin.

MR. LINCOLN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Lincoln responded as follows:

"Mr. Cuyler—I am filled with deep emotion at finding myself standing here in this place, where were collected together the wisdom, the patriotism, the devotion to principle, from which sprang the institutions under which we live.—You have kindly suggested to me that in my hands is the task of restoring peace to the present distracted condition of the country.—I can only say in return, sir, that all the political sentiments I entertain have been drawn, so far as I have been able to draw them, from the sentiments which originated and were given to the world from this hall. I have never had a feeling politically, that did not spring from the sentiment embodied in the 'Declaration of Independence.' I have often pondered over the dangers which were incurred by the men who assembled here and framed and adopted the Declaration of Independence. I have pondered over the toils that were endured by the officers and soldiers of the army who achieved that independence. I have often inquired myself what great principles or idea it was that kept this Confederacy so long together. It was not the mere matter of the separation of the Colonies from the mother land, but that sentiment in the Declaration of Independence which gave liberty not alone to the people of this country but, I hope to the world for all future time.—[Great applause.] It was that which gave promise that in due time the weights would be lifted from the shoulders of all men. This is a sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence.

"Now, my friends, can this country stand upon that basis? If it can, I will consider myself one of the happiest men in the world—if I can help to save it. If it cannot be saved upon that principle, it will be truly awful.—But if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle, I was about to say I would rather be assassinated on this spot than surrender it. [Applause.] Now, in my view of the present aspect of affairs, there need be no bloodshed or war. There is no necessity for it. I am not in favor of such a course, and I may say in advance that there will be no bloodshed unless it be forced upon the Government, and then it will be compelled to act in self-defence. [Applause.]

"My friends, this is wholly an unexpected speech, and I did not expect to be called upon to say a word when I came here. I supposed it was merely to do something towards raising the flag. I may, therefore, have said something indiscreet. [Cries of 'No, no'] I have said nothing but what I am willing to live by, and, in the pleasure of Almighty God, die by."

Mr. Lincoln concluded amid great applause.

The members of the City Council paid their respects to him and the procession moved directly towards the platform erected in front of the State House.

At Mr. Lincoln's appearance on the platform, he was hailed with outbursts of applause from the surrounding multitude.

Mr. Benton, of the Select Council, made a brief address inviting Mr. Lincoln to raise the flag.

MR. LINCOLN'S SECOND SPEECH.

Mr. Lincoln replied in a patriotic speech stating a cheerful compliance with the request. He alluded to the original flag of thirteen stars, saying, that the number increased as time rolled on and we became a happy, powerful people.

"Each star adding to its prosperity. The future is in the hands of the people. It was on such an occasion we could reason together, re-affirm our devotion to the country and the principles of the Declaration of Independence.

"Let us make up our minds that whenever we do put a new star on our banner it shall be a fixed one, never to be dimmed by the horrors of war, but brightened by the contentment and prosperity of peace. Let us go on to extend the area of our usefulness, add star upon star, until their light shall shine over five hundred millions of a free and happy people."

Mr. Lincoln then threw off his overcoat in an off-hand, easy manner, the backwoodian style of which caused many good natured remarks.

Rev. Mr. Clark addressed the Throne of Grace in an impressive prayer, many spectators uncovering themselves when the flag was rolled up in a man-of-war style, then adjusted, a signal fired, and amid the most excited enthusiasm the President elect hoisted the national ensign.

A stiff breeze caught the folded bunting and threw it out boldly to the winds.

Cheer followed cheer until hoarseness prevented a continuance.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

### Important from Washington City.

### THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

### Sudden Departure of Mr. Lincoln for Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—In the Peace Conference this morning, Mr. Chase, of Ohio, offered a startling proposition to the following effect:

That whereas, it is inexpedient to proceed in the consideration of the grave matters involved in the resolutions of the State of Virginia calling this Conference together, until all the States have participated in its proceedings, and until ample time is afforded for deliberation among all the delegates.

Therefore resolved, that the Convention adjourn to meet again on Thursday, the 4th of April, and that the President of the Convention be requested to address letters to the Governors of the several States, urging them to appoint Commissioners to this Conference, to meet at that time.

The resolution led to an exciting and earnest debate, and there is a prospect that it may be carried.

Mr. Van Wyck, upon whose life an attempt was made on Thursday night is lying in a somewhat dangerous condition from the effects of the wound he received.

Mr. Van Wyck is at the National Hotel.

At nine o'clock this morning the Cabinet was called to an extraordinary session. One of the members says the business was most important.

Some of the members of the Virginia delegation in Congress, lately addressed an important letter to Postmaster General King, demanding to know why they were not consulted before he presumed to remove the route agents in Virginia, who had left their duties to aid the secession movement.—Mr. King sent them a reply that is said to have been perfectly withering.

SECOND DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—At noon, to-day, the people in the Capitol got news of Mr. Lincoln's unexpected arrival in Washington, this morning.—Up to that time few people in the city knew of it.

All sorts of speculations were set afloat as to its cause. One report is that General Scott telegraphed to him to come on immediately. Another is that he was sent for because yesterday there was a chance of the adoption of the modified Guthrie plan in the Peace Conference, and that his presence was imperatively demanded, either to sustain the straight-out Republicans, or to go in for a compromise.

Mr. Lincoln occupied a high berth in a sleeping car, so that even people on the same train did not know he was on board. He was met at the station by a few friends who were in the secret, and was driven immediately to lodgings at Willard's Hotel.

Soon after he arrived he retired to rest for a short time. Among the earliest callers on him were Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, and Mr. Seward.

Soon after it became known that he was in town, the people began to flock towards Willard's, and it became necessary to engage a number of policemen in the lower halls of the hotel. The crowd increases as the news spreads through the city; but at this time (12½ o'clock) hundreds are still incredulous about Old Abe's being here.

Mr. Van Wyck is not any better. The object of the attempted assassination could not have been robbery, as nothing was taken from him. Some skilful detective officers, of Baltimore, are on the track of the assassins, and it is strongly intimated that three other members have been picked out for similar attempts. A good deal of excitement is caused by this affair.

THIRD DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—1 P. M.—Vice President Hamlin arrived here early this morning, having come on from New York by last evening's train, without stopping on the way. He visited both Houses of Congress this morning and was warmly welcomed by his friends.

The Pennsylvania delegation in the House have been in conference on the Tariff bill. Some of the members said that while they would oppose the warehousing system and the tea and coffee duty, they would change their views rather than send the bill to a Committee of Conference.

FOURTH DESPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—1½ P. M.—The House has passed the Oregon War Debt bill, appropriating two millions of dollars.

The Tariff bill has been taken up, under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Sherman says the bill will probably pass this afternoon.

Mr. Sickles is trying to "filibuster" for its defeat.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23—The people of Harrisburg were astonished this morning by the announcement that Mr. Lincoln had started for Washington, at three o'clock this morning, having received despatches requiring his immediate presence in Washington.

Madame Rumor is as busy as usual. Some say there was a plot to assassinate him on his passage through Baltimore, but such a thing is not believed.

The Baltimore Committee are here, but did not have an interview with him.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—Mr. Lincoln arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning, *incog*, and proceeded direct to Washington.

His family and the remainder of the party will arrive at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Much excitement has been occasioned by this sudden move.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Not a little sensation prevailed throughout the city this morning, as soon as it became known that Mr. Lincoln had arrived in the early train.

It was unsuccessfully sought to conceal the fact, especially from the newspaper press his presence here, being at first communicated to a few political friends in confidence.

He was met at the station by several gentlemen of distinction, without formality, and immediately drove to Willard's Hotel.

He was yesterday advised to come hither without delay.

Preparations had been made to meet him at the station this afternoon, and the Mayor of Washington was to make a welcome address. But Mr. Lincoln has thus spoiled the programme.

At about 10 o'clock Mr. Lincoln, accompanied by Mr. Seward, paid his respects to the President, spending a few minutes in general conversation.

Senator Bigler and Representative John Cochrane happened to be at the White House when he entered, and were accordingly introduced to the President elect. Mr. Lincoln afterwards returned to his hotel.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23—8 a. m.—On Thurday night after he had retired, Mr. Lincoln was aroused and informed that a stranger desired to see him on a matter of life or death. He declined to admit him unless he gave his name, which he at once did, and such prestige did the name carry that while Mr. Lincoln was yet disrobed he granted an interview to the caller.

A prolonged conversation elicited the fact that an organized body of men had determined that Mr. Lincoln should not be inaugurated, and that he should never leave the City of Baltimore alive, if, indeed, he ever entered it.

The list of the names of the conspirators presented a most astonishing array of persons high in Southern confidence, and some whose fame is not to this country alone.

Statesmen laid the plan, bankers indorsed, it and adventurers were to carry it into effect. As they understood Mr. Lincoln was to leave Harrisburg at 9 o'clock this morning by special train, and the idea was, if possible, to throw the cars from the road at some point where they would rush down a steep embankment and destroy at a moment the lives of all on board. In case of the failure of this project, their plan was to surround the carriage on the way from depot to depot in Baltimore, and assassinate him with dagger or pistol shot.

So authentic was the source from which the information was obtained, that Mr. Lincoln, after counseling with his friends, was compelled to make arrangements which would enable him to subvert the plans of his enemies.

Greatly to the annoyance of the thousands who desired to call on him last night, he declined giving a reception. The final council was held at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Lincoln did not want to yield, and Col. Sumner actually cried with indignation; but Mrs. Lincoln, seconded by Mr. Judd and Mr. Lincoln's original informant, insisted upon it, and at 9 o'clock Mr. Lincoln left on a special train. He wore a Scotch plaid cap and a very long military cloak, so that he was entirely unrecognizable. Accompanied by Superintendent Lewis and one friend, he started, while all the town, with the exception of Mr. Lincoln, Col. Sumner, Mr. Judd, and two reporters, who were sworn to secrecy, supposed him to be asleep.

The telegraph wires were put beyond reach of any one who might desire to use them.

*From the Charleston Mercury.*

## The Southern Confederacy as Viewed by a South Carolinian.

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 14, 1861.

Upon one point there appears to be a fixed determination and straightforward action here. Reconstruction is dead. A Southern Confederation is established, and the Southern Confederacy is a fixed thing. But what sort of a Confederacy? Here the Convention is at sea; and vague dreads of the future, and terrors of the people, and, in some degree, a want of statesmanship, paralyze all useful and essential reform, and weaken men into inaction.

*Let the people prepare their minds for a failure in the future permanent Southern Constitution*, for South Carolina is about to be saddled with almost every grievance, except Abolition, for which she has long struggled, and just withdrawn from the late United States Government. Surely McDuffie lived in vain, and Calhoun taught for nought if we are again to be plundered and our commerce crippled—destroyed by tariffs—even discriminating tariffs. But this is the almost inevitable prospect. The fruit of the labors of thirty-odd long years in strife and bitterness, is about to slip through our fingers.

But is this all we are about to be called on to enact and bear? It is only the beginning.

The three-fifths rule of representation for slaves was one of the many Yankee swindles put upon us in the formation of the old Constitution. It is a radical wrong. It most unfairly dwarfs the power of some of the States in any federal representation. The proportion of her black to the white population is very much larger than that of any other slave State. By the old swindle, her fair proportion of representation was cut down upon all her slaves in proportion, as three to five. The black population being in a majority in our State, two-fifths of more than one-half of the people of the State are entirely unrepresented. And in just the degree that the proportion of the black population in South Carolina predominates over the proportion of the blacks to the whites in any other State, is the swindle augmented and aggravated. South Carolina is small enough without again flinging away what legitimate power she possesses. That power is in her slaves—socially, politically, economically.—The proposition of the three fifths rule calls upon her not only to stultify herself, but to dwarf her powers.

Is this all? It is not. She is probably to be called upon to brand herself and her institutions.

The old Constitution of the United States merely grants to the Congress the power to prohibit by law the further introduction of slaves from Africa or elsewhere, outside of the United States. Terrorism here is about to make its perpetual prohibition a fundamental provision of the Constitution itself. A stigma is thus broadly stamped upon the whole institution before the whole world, and sealed by ourselves.

It is greatly to be regretted that the debates upon the Constitution will probably not be public. It seems to me that they will be very important as guides in the future, whereby we may be enabled to comprehend its meaning—the proper interpretation of its language.

To change the subject: a nice pickle South Carolina has been placed in with regard to Fort Sumter. Three weeks ago it was feared by many that any assault upon that fort was to be postponed to the 4th of February, and then to be turned over to the action of the Southern Congress. Such has proved the fact. What has been gained? President Davis will not be inaugurated until Saturday evening, the 16th of February. This is the earliest period possible. Circumstances may still further delay it.

The Monday two weeks following Lincoln is to be inaugurated at Washington. What opportunity is there between these two dates for Mr. Davis to make preparations for attack—to make his demand upon Mr. Buchanan for its surrender, and to receive an answer before the fourth of March? None whatever. We will have to fight, and we will have to fight Lincoln instead of Buchanan. And who are to do the fighting? South Carolinians, and none but South Carolinians. The fort will, of course, be reinforced if it is in the power of man to do it. Will anybody tell me how lives have been saved by this policy? The attitude of our State has been, in a large measure, demoralized—I will not say disgraced—by the course pursued; the political attitude of the whole Southern Confederation has been embarrassed and complicated, and what is gained? Nothing, that I can see, but the spilling of much more valuable blood than was at all necessary.

WHAT IS A COLUMBIAD?—Enquiries are made as to the nature of the cannon called Columbiads. We find the following description of these formidable guns in an exchange:

A Columbiad is a heavy gun, capable of projecting a solid shot or shell with a large charge of powder, at an angle of projection from five degrees below to thirty above the horizon. It may be said, therefore to combine the essential qualities of the gun, the howitzer, the mortar; and may be used in place of either one or the other of these pieces in seacoast defence. It does not differ in its external shape from ordinary seacoast cannon.

At present there are two sizes of Columbiads in use in our service, viz: the 8 inch and 10 inch.—The former weighs about 9,000 pounds, the charge of powder 10 pounds, the solid shot 64 pounds, and the shell 48 pounds. The latter weighs about 15,000 pounds, the charge of powder 16 pounds, the solid shot 128 pounds, and the shell 100 pounds.

It is understood that a certain number of ten-inch Columbiads are mounted *embarbet*, or upon the most elevated portion of Fort Sumpter. As the extra range of these guns is about three miles, an extent of country about six miles in diamater will be commanded by them. This, however, does not embrace the city of Charleston, for that is understood to be about three or four miles from the fort. Fort Moultrie being only about a mile distant, and being without casemates to protect its garrison or armament, is subject to the direct fire of the Columbiads of Fort Sumpter.

## MARRIED.

At the Hotel of Capt. Reed, in Coalmont, Huntingdon County, on the 17th ult., by Rev. J. A. Coleman, Mr. SIMON LEWIS to Miss ANNIE E. BOMBERGER, all of Bedford County.

On the 20th ult., in McConnellsburg, by the Rev. N. G. White, SAMUEL LYON, Esq., formerly of Bedford, to Miss EMMA R. DUFFIELD, all of McConnellsburg.

## PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the subscriber Administrator of the estate of Melchior Fisher, dec'd, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises, in Harrison Township, on Saturday the 23d day of March, next, the following real estate, viz: a tract of land situated in said Township, late the property of said dec'd, adjoining lands of Richard Knuff's heirs and Peter Wertz, on the east, the subscriber on the west, Fred'k Turner and Knuff's heirs on the north, and John M. Smith and Peter Wertz on the South, containing 97 acres and 148 perches nett measure, about seventy acres of the land are cleared and under cultivation, six acres of which are meadow, the residue is well timbered. The improvements are a log dwelling house, log stable and other out buildings; there is also a number of fruit trees on the place, and water which never fails, convenient to the house. The land is on Dry Ridge, and runs within a few rods of the Turnpike.

The terms are—one third of the purchase money to remain in the land for the use of the widow, one third in the hand at the confirmation of the sale and the other third in two equal annual payments without interest. DAVID MILLER,

March 1, 1861. Adm'r.

*EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.*

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary, on the will of John Bowser, late of Colerain Township, Bedford County, have been granted by the Register of said County, to the subscriber—all persons indebted to the estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL HOLDERBAUM,
Residing in Bedford Township.

March 1, 1861.

## SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Vend Exponas to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 25th day of March 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 256 acres, more or less, about 75 acres cleared and under fence with a large two story log dwelling house and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jno. Robison, John Cavender, and others, situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of William May.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, March 1, 1861.

*AUDITOR'S NOTICE.*

Florence Kramer, use of John Cessna, Esq. vs. Bryan Gardner & Co. and Alex. Reynolds. vs. Henry S. King. } In Common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 208 April T. 1860, Piu. Levari Facias, No. 18 February T. 1861.

The undersigned appointed Auditor, to make distribution of money arising from sale of Real Estate of above Deft. find facts &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Friday, 29th March 1861, at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend.

R. D. BARCLAY,

March 1, 1861. Auditor.

**Estate of Jacob Nicodemus, Dec'd.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned, appointed Auditor, by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to distribute the balance in the hands of Jacob A. Nicodemus, Executor of the last will, &c., of Jacob Nicodemus, late of Middle Woodberry Township, in said County, dec'd, and to report the facts to said Court, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday, the 13th day of March, A. D. 1861, at one o'clock, P. M., of said day. S. L. RUSSELL,

March 1, 1861.–b Auditor.

## $5,00 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid to any person, finding a silver lever watch, hunting case, with an eagle on the face side, and carved on the back. Said watch was lost on the 20th of last month, between the old toll gate and the Willow Hotel, in Snake Spring Township.

March 1, 1861.–c* JAMES SPARKS.

## SCHOOL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity, that he will commence a school term of four months, on Monday, April 8th. By request he will form a Normal Class, and offers superior inducements to those who are qualifying themselves for the business of teaching.

Terms moderate, and will be given on application to him. CHAS. W. GREENE.

March 1, 1861.

*AUDITOR'S NOTICE.*

A. C. James, vs. Wm. O'Neal. } In common Pleas of Bedford County, No. 17, Feb. T. 1861.

The undersigned, appointed to make distribution of money arising from sale of Real Estate, of above Deft. find facts &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Thursday, 28th of March 1861, at the office of Cessna & Shannon, in the Borough of Bedford, at which time all interested can attend. J. PALMER.

March 1, 1861. Auditor.

**Attention Continentals.**

ALL members of the volunteer corps of Bedford, entitled the "Continentals," and those who wish to join, are hereby called upon to meet at the Court House, on Saturday, March 16th, at 2 o'clock P. M. for drill. by order of the Captain.

B. MIDDLETON, Drill Sergent.

March 1, 1861.

PUBLIC SALE

## OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

**Saturday 23d of March, next,**

the following described real estate.

Purpart "A," containing 55 acres and 26 perches nett, being the one third part thereof, adjoining lands of Jacob Snider, Frederick Stoler and others.

Part "B," containing 47 acres and 128 perches nett measure, adjoining lands of Samuel Burger, Jacob Working and others.

Purpart "C," containing 212 acres nett measure, adjoing lands of D. Snowberger, Martin Miller and others, and

Purpart "D," containing 128 acres and 41 perches nett measure, adjoining lands of Frederick Stoler, A. Evdrsole and others: all situated in Middle Woodberry Township, Bedford County.

Being the real estate of Dr. Wm. W. Reed, dec'd, lately appraised under proceedings in Partition.

TERMS: One third at confirmation of sale and the balance in two equal annual payments without interest. AARON REED,

Feb. 22, 1861. Executor

**Administrators' Notice.**

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Isaac Grove, late of Monroe Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JESSE GROVE, West Providence,
JOHN L. GROVE, Monroe,

Feb. 22, 1861.–f Administrators.

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's store.

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

**Statement of the Recepts and Expenditures**

OF the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, for the year ending 2d January, 1861

| | |
|---|---|
| To Balance at settlement, 2d Jan. '60. | $97 20 |
| To am't., of toll's collected during the year, | 1573,16 |
| | $1,670,86 |
| By am't, of Expenses during the year, | $1,622,89 |
| Balance in the Treasury. | 47,97 |

No dividend made.

PETER SCHELL,
Feb. 22, 1861. Treas'r.

**Administrator's Notice.**

LETTERS of Administration upon the Estate of Francis McGirr, late of Juniata Township, dford county, dec'd, having been granted to the ubscriber by the Register of Bedford County, all persons having claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present the same properly authenticated, for settlement, and all persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

OWEN McGIRR,
Feb. 22, 1861. Adm'r Bedford Township.

**Administrator's Notice.**

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of Geo. Ritchey, late of Union Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement. LEVI RITCHEY,

Feb. 22, 1861–f.*

**Wheat Flour.**

CHOICE fresh ground family and Superfine flour constantly on hand and for sale by the barrel or pound, by OSTER & CARN.

Feb. 22, 1861

## PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will offer for sale at Public Vendue, on the premises, on

**Friday, the 8th day of March next,**

the following described Valuable Real Estate, situate in Monroe Township, Bedford County, adjoining land of Bernard Claybaugh, Wm. Carnell, John Fletcher and Leonard Nycum, CONTAINING 254 ACRES, about 130 acres cleared, about 130 acres cleared, about 6 acres of which are good meadow, balance in high state of cultivation.—The improvements are a two story Plank House, a double Log Barn, Wagon Shed, and other outbuildings. The purchaser can have possession on the 1st of April, 1861. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when the terms will be made known by JOHN NYCUM,

Adm'r. of Wm. Nycum, dec'd.

Feb. 22, 1861.

**Mackerel and Herring.**

CHOICE late caught fat fish, just received, at cheap side. OSTER & CARN.

Feb. 22, 1861.

*ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.*

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Alfred S. Over, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber living in Middle Woodberry tp., all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

CYRUS S. OVER,
Feb. 15, 1861.–f* Adm'r.

## NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are hereby notified to call and settle their accounts before the first of April next, or they will be left in the hands of a Justice for collection.

SARAH E. POTTS.

Feb. 15, 1861.

**ELECTION.**

AN election for five managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Road Company, will be held at the Public House of J. McDonnald, in McConnellsburg on Monday the 4th day of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

T. B. KENNEDY,
Feb. 15, 1861. President.

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF Bedford County for 1860. William Shafer, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford County in account with said County, from the 2nd day of January, 1860, to the 7th day of January, 1861.

TREASURER, DR.

To cash received of collectors:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John B. Zook, Liberty | 1857 | $14 11 |
| Solomon Steel, Hopewell | 1858 | 10 00 |
| John Morgort, Cumb. Valley | " | 40 06 |
| George F. Steel, Liberty | " | 1 32 |
| Michael Bone, Londonderry | " | 34 87 |
| William Carnell, Monroe | " | 81 11 |
| Anthony Smith, Napier | " | 20 00 |
| William Kirk, St. Clair, | " | 78 92 |
| Jared Hanks, Southampton | " | 31 00 |
| John B. Fluke, S. Woodberry | " | 4 95 |
| Isaac Mengel, Bedford Bor. | 1859 | 250 00 |
| Michael Feiter, Bedford Tp. | " | 662 67 |
| Joseph Evans, Broad Top | " | 140 00 |
| Michael Dichl, Colerain | " | 204 73 |
| Jacob B. Anderson, Cumb. Val. | " | 198 57 |
| David Miller, Harrison | " | 158 12 |
| William Young, Hopewell | " | 133 03½ |
| John Gillespie, Juniata | " | 149 00 |
| George Rhoads, Liberty | " | 40 00 |
| Levi Carpenter, Londonderry | " | 181 25 |
| Philip Snyder, Monroe | " | 107 76 |
| Abram Blackburn, Napier | " | 427 75 |
| David Fore, Providence East | " | 117 00 |
| Jacob Barndollar, Prov. West | " | 125 00 |
| Jacob W. Miller, Schellsb'g bor. | " | 58 52 |
| John W. Hoover, St. Clair | " | 424 00 |
| Adam Shafer, Snake Spring | " | 93 60 |
| John Bennett, Southampton | 1859 | 245 64 |
| John Fickis, Union | " | 153 72 |
| G. B. Holsinger, Woodberry M. | " | 556 79 |
| J. S. Brumbaugh, Woodberry S. | " | 562 00 |
| A. J. Sansom, Bedford Bor. | 1860 | 282 02 |
| M. Holderbaum, Bedford Tp. | " | 867 00 |
| Samuel S. Fluke, Broad Top | " | 72 85 |
| Simon Stucky, Colerain | " | 125 60 |
| Samuel Boor, Cumb. Valley | " | 236 00 |
| Hugh Wertz, Harrison | " | 80 00 |
| Wm. Cypher, Hopewell | " | 60 00 |
| Leonard Bitner, Juniata | " | 65 00 |
| Isaac Kensinger, Liberty | " | 90 00 |
| John Wilhelm, Londonderry | " | 140 00 |
| Philip Felten, Monroe | " | 162 00 |
| Joseph Black, Napier | " | 81 00 |
| Wm. Lysinger, Prov. E. | " | 75 00 |
| D. Ritchey, Prov. W. | " | 165 00 |
| John Otto, Schellsburg | " | 20 00 |
| Jacob Berkheimer, St. Clair | " | 280 00 |
| Joseph Disbrow, Snake Spring | " | 128 00 |
| Philip Klingerman, Southampton | " | 135 00 |
| Abram Croyle, Union | " | 71 05 |
| Rudolph Hoover, Woodbury M. | " | 261 00 |
| J. S. Brumbaugh, Woodberry S. | " | 120 00 |
| Amount received of Samuel Davis | | $33 71 |
| Wm. S. Fluke, jury funds | | 140 02 |
| D. Shuck | | 1 40 |
| M. M. Peebles, on estrays | | 3 93 |
| Att'y Mower on judgment against F. Stiffler, | | 212 40 |
| Amount on unseated lands | | 353 21 |
| | | $9131 67½ |

CR.

William Schafer, Treasurer of Bedford County, Cr. by amount of moneys paid to sundry persons Drafts drawn by Commissioners as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| By amounts paid constables for returns, &c. | $263 28 |
| Election board and return Judges | 789 00 |
| Road and bridge viewers | 262 20 |
| Assessments on insurance of Co. buildings | 50 70 |
| do do Damages on roads | 48 00 |
| Amount paid assessors | 226 79 |
| A. J. Baylor, late court crier | 26 50 |
| Levi Agnew, cleaning and attending Court House | 25 70 |
| Charles Merwine, for putting in cellar and chopping wood | 65 00 |
| Joshua Mower repairs to Court House | 4 25 |
| Mary Morris, scrubbing commissioner's office, &c. | 15 00 |
| John Lesig for spout stones | 7 11 |
| Henry Sellers, white washing Court room, &c. | 14 00 |
| A. B. Cramer, bill lumber for repairs to Court House | 10 40 |
| B. F. Harry, stationery | 8 22 |
| John Border, hobbles for prisoners | 6 00 |
| H. C. Reamer, oil and paints | 9 28 |
| For repairs to public buildings | 18 77 |
| D. B Troutman holding inquest on dead body of man unknown | 11 97 |
| M. M. Peebles, holding inquest on body found dead | 3 71 |
| BY AMOUNT paid County Commissioner's as follows: | |
| C. Evans, | 67 00 |
| J. Beckley, | 78 00 |
| Wm. Pearson, | 62 00 |
| J. Feightner, | 13 00 |
| | 220 00 |
| By amount paid Commissioners for sale of Poor House property. | |
| O. E. Shannon | 21 00 |
| Joseph B. Noble, | 6 00 |
| John Nycum | 6 00 |
| | 33 00 |
| John Mower, Esq., salary as attorney to Commissioners for '59 '60. | 100 00 |
| Werner Herkens, making cushins for settees in jury box | 3 50 |
| Wm. S. Fluke, costs in Commonwealth case, and boarding prisoners | 892 03 |
| Reamer & Way, stationery | 4 02 |
| Jonathan C. Dicken, borrowed money and interest | 636 60 |
| Interest on money borrowed of sundry persons | 428 00 |
| Samuel Davis appropriation to Bedford County Agricultural Society, | 100 00 |
| For building and repairing bridges | 320 75 |
| F. C. Hutter, binding old Dockets for Prothonotary's office | 42 25 |
| William S. Haven, new Dockets for Prothonotary's office | 27 40 |
| S. H. Tate, Prothonotary's fees | 183 71 |
| State Treasurer on deficiency of assessment | 752 37 |
| Samuel Radebaugh, costs | 3 72 |
| Moneys refunded to collectors | 82 39 |
| do do do Simpson | 44 18 |
| O. H. Gaither, auditing Prothonotary's account | 18 00 |
| G. H. Spang, costs in Commonwealth cases | 42 00 |
| J. Stiver, costs in Commonwealth vs. T. O. Mock | 31 75 |
| Supporting prisoner in Western Penitentiary | 96 22 |
| H. Nicodemus, services as clerk to commissioners | 180 00 |
| H. Nicodemus, costs in Commonwealth cases | 34 22 |
| B. F. Meyers, printing | 273 50 |
| David Over, do | 232 25 |
| Premiums on fox scalps | 815 89½ |
| Petit jurors | 906 23½ |
| Grand do | 887 95 |
| Constables attending juries | 95 00 |
| Levi Agnew, court crier | 45 00 |
| Exonerations and escapes | 248 50 |
| Uncurrent money of G. R. Holsingor | 5 00 |
| Treasurer's salary | 185 00 |
| Levi Agnew attending auditors | 2 00 |
| Miscellaneous | 55 00 |
| County auditors and clerk | 70 00 |
| Balance due county | 161 78 |
| | 9131 62 |

STATEMENT of moneys due to the County of Bedford, on the 7th day of January, A. D., 1861.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Abram Snowden, Cumb. Val. | 1854 | $39 79 |
| J. A. Nicodemus, M. Wood'by | " | 78 23 |
| John Dasher, Hopewell | 1850 | 60 56½ |
| John A. Osborne, Broad Top | 1857 | 79 90 |
| James Smith, St. Clair | " | 548 04 |
| Lemuel Evans Broadtop | 1858 | 227 08 |
| John Morgret, Cumb. Valley | " | 109 24 |
| Solomon Steel, Hopewell | " | 225 20 |
| Jared Hanks, Southampton | " | 37 23 |
| J. A. Nicodemus, Wood'by M. | " | 122 11 |
| Isaac Mengel, Bedford Bor. | 1859 | 91 88 |
| Joseph Evans, Broadtop | " | 167 47 |
| J. B. Anderson, Cumb. Valley | " | 83 01 |
| David Miller, Harrison | " | 44 48 |
| Wm. Young, Hopewell | " | 90 00 |
| John Gillespie, Juniata | " | 29 03 |
| George Rhoads, Liberty | " | 115 44 |
| Levi Carpenter, Londonderry | " | 74 72 |
| Philip Snyder, Monroe | " | 157 48 |
| A. Blackburn, Napier | " | 15 75 |
| David Fore, East Providence | " | 66 86 |
| J. Barndollar, W. Providence | " | 109 27 |
| J. W. Miller, Schellsburg Bor. | " | 16 15 |
| John W. Hoover, St. Clair | " | 17 56 |
| John Fickes, Union | " | 163 35 |
| J. S. Brumbaugh, Wood'by S. | " | 157 61 |
| A. J. Sansom, Bedford Bor. | 1860 | 462 40 |
| M. Holderbaum, Bedford Tp. | " | 553 62 |
| Samuel S. Fluke, Broad Top | " | 319 20 |
| Simon Stucky, Colerain | " | 418 85 |
| Samuel Boor, Cumb. Valley | " | 316 46 |
| Hugh Wertz, Harrison | " | 219 70 |
| William Cypher, Hopewell | " | 272 48 |
| Leonard Bittner Juniata | " | 331 28 |
| Isaac Kensinger, Liberty | " | 91 28 |
| John Wilhelm, Londonderry | " | 216 91 |
| Philip Felton, Monroe | " | 318 45 |
| Joseph Blackburn Napier | " | 506 53 |
| Wm. Lisinger, Providence E. | " | 249 65 |
| D. Ritchey, (of I.) Providence W. | " | 169 55 |
| John Otto, Schellsburg Bor. | " | 86 73 |
| Jacob Berkheimer, St. Clair | " | 376 00 |
| Joseph Disbraw, Snake Springs | " | 236 87 |
| Philip Clingerman, Southampton | " | 324 16 |
| Abram Croyle, Union | " | 349 12 |
| Rudolph Hoover, Woodberry M. | " | 731 57 |
| J. S. Brumbaugh, Woodberry S. | " | 555 19 |
| | | 10034 34½ |

*BEDFORD COUNTY SS.*

The undersigned Auditors of said county, do hereby certify, that in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly, in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, and did audit and adjust the accounts between William Shafer, Treasurer of said county, for the year 1860, as contained in the foregoing statements, and that we have examined the foregoing account of money due to and owed by said county, and that we have found the same to be correct, as witness our hand and seals, this the 7th day of January, 1861.

JAMES C. DEVORE,
DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN,
Auditors.

ATTEST: J. W. LINGENFELTER.

REPORT of the Auditors of Bedford County, to the Auditor General, January 7th, 1861. Wm. Schafer, Treasurer of Bedford County, in account with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Treasurer. DR.

Tax on Real and Personal Estate:

| | |
|---|---|
| Aggregate amount of said tax outstanding at last settlement | $7662 59 |
| Aggregate amount of said tax assessed for the year 1860 | 8127 50 |
| Amount received on unseated lands | 314 79 |
| Amount due Treasurer Schafer | 13½ |
| | $16005 01½ |

| CONTRA. | CR. |
|---|---|
| By amount paid State Treasurer as per receipt | 5437 80 |
| Collectors commissions for 1860, and previous years | 340 95 |
| Collector's exonerations as per certificate of commissioners | 107 37 |
| Paid B. F. Meyers publishing notice to retailers and dealers | 3 00 |
| B. F. Meyers, publishing list of retailers | 15 00 |
| D. Over, publishing list of retailers | 15 00 |
| Levi Agnew, mileage as mercantile appraiser | 12 00 |
| Levi Agnew, services as mercantile appraiser | 20 62½ |
| Treasurer's commission on 5977.78 | 59 77 |
| Amount uncollected for the year 1860, and previous years | 9993 58 |
| | 16005 01½ |

Statement of money owed by the County of Bedford.

| | |
|---|---|
| John Sill | 2,000 00 |
| Elizabeth Rea | 50 00 |
| John Brice | 5,000 00 |
| | 7,050 00 |

*Retailer's License.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Aggregate amount of said licenses for 1860, as per list furnished by mercantile appraiser | 449 00 |
| CR. | |
| Cash paid State Treasurer | 210 00 |
| Treasurer's commission | 22 45 |
| Cash paid State Treasurer | 216 55 |
| | 449 00 |

*Tavern License.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Aggregate amount of said License for the year 1860, as per return of Clerk of Court of Quarter Sessions | 650 00 |
| CR. | |
| By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipts | 550 00 |
| Treasurer's commission | 32 50 |
| Exonerations of J. A. Snively's license | 25 00 |
| Cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt | 42 50 |
| | 650 00 |

*Eating Houses.*

| | |
|---|---|
| To aggregate amount of said license | 110 00 |
| CR. | |
| By cash paid State Treasurer | 60 00 |
| Treasurer's commission | 5 50 |
| Cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt | 44 50 |
| | 110 00 |

*Distilleries.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Aggregate amount of said license for 1860 | 50 00 |
| CR. | |
| Cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt | 47 50 |
| Treasurer's commission | 2 50 |
| | 50 00 |

*Venders of Spiritous Liquors.*

| | |
|---|---|
| By the quart | 75 00 |
| CR | |
| By cash paid State Treasurer | 71 25 |
| Treasurer's commission | 3 75 |
| | 75 00 |

*Billiard Rooms.*

| | |
|---|---|
| To aggregate amt., of said license for the year 1860 | 17 00 |
| CR. | |
| By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt | 16 15 |
| Treasurer's commission | 85 |
| | 17 00 |

*Ten Pin Alleys.*

| | |
|---|---|
| To aggregate amount of said license | 38 00 |
| CR. | |
| By cash paid State Treasurer as per receipt | 36 10 |
| Treasurer's commission | 1 90 |
| | 38 00 |

*Confectionaries.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Aggregate amount of said license | 35 00 |
| CR. | |
| By cash paid State Treasurer | 28 75 |
| Treasurer's commission | 1 25 |
| Exoneration on P. Devore | 5 00 |
| | 35 00 |

*Hawkers and Peddlers.*

| | |
|---|---|
| To aggregate amount of said license | 8 00 |
| CR. | |
| By cash paid State Treasurer | 8 00 |
| | 16 00 |

*Banking Houses.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Aggregate amount | 10 00 |
| CR. | |
| By cash paid State Treasurer | 9 50 |
| Treasurer's commission | 50 |
| | 10 00 |

*BEDFORD COUNTY SS.*

The undersigned, Auditors of said county, do hereby certify, that in pursuance of the Act of Assembly in such cases made and provided, they met at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, and did audit, and adjust the accounts between William Shafer, Treasurer of said county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, contained in the foregoing statements.

Witness our hands and seals, this 7th day of January, 1861.

JAMES C. DEVORE,
DANIEL FLETCHER,
GEORGE BAUGHMAN.

Attest:
J. W. LINGENFELTER.
February 8, 1861.

**Receipts and Expenditures**

OF CHAMBERSBURG & BEDFORD TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY, for the year ending Jan. 7th 1861:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To balance at last settlement, | $3,385 84 | By amount expenses, | $4,080 73½ |
| Receipts, | 4,961 40 | Divi'ds paid since last settlem't, | 1,276 12½ |
| | | S. Barnhart, J't. | 942 68 |
| | | Manager's pay, | 250 00 |
| | | Sect'y & Trea'r, | 100 00 |
| | | Bal. in Trea'y, | 1,686 10 |
| | $8,337 24 | | $8,336 24 |

Unpaid Dividends, 2,183 97.

WM. H. McDOWELL,
Jan. 25, 1861–2t Treasurer.

## Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S

## Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which spund health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

**Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.**

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

**DR. J. C. AYER & CO.**

LOWELL, MASS.

B. F. Harry, Bedford; Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run; G. B. Amick, St. Clearville; J. Breneman, Woodberry; Geo. Gardill, West End; J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg; and by dealers generally.

Sept. 28, 1860.

**Administrator's Notice.**

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Mrs. Rebecca Shimer, late of Union Township, dec'd, having been this day granted to the subscriber, residing in said township notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH IMLER,
Feb. 8, 1861–* Administrator.

**Notice of Incorporation.**

ALL persons interested are hereby notified that at the present session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, an application will be made, for the passage of an act to be entitled, "An Act to incorporate the Glamorgan Iron Company," giving such company the privilege of holding lands in Huntingdon and Bedford Counties, and of carrying on the business of manufacturing iron therein, in which bill the undersigned will be the corporators named.

*CHARLES WOOD,*
*SAMUEL ISETT,*
*R. B. WIGTON,*
*WM. P. ORBISON,*
*JOHN FULTON,*
*L. T. WATSON,*
*Corporators.*

Feb. 8, 1861.

## GREAT BARGAINS!

WISHING to reduce our stock low as possible by spring, we will offer every description of

WINTER GOODS

at cost—for cash—Ready made Clothing at half Price—call and see for yourselves!

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Jan. 18, 1861.

HATS AND CAPS.

Just received an extensive and varied assortment of Dress, Opera, Embassy and Prince of Wales Hats of beautiful model and fabric, fully up to the progress of the times comprising every variety of pattern, color and quality, from 50 cents up. OSTER & CARN.

Oct. 26, 1860.–2m

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's

Dec. 21, 1860.

THE

## ONLY PREPARATION

THAT HAS

## STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS

*AND GROWS MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY!*

And testimonials, new, and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty.

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 21, 1858.

PROF. WOOD: Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head.—A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependance, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two dollar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last.—I have faithfully followed the directions and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short, it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless"

Thy friend,
SUSANNAH KIRBY.

Ligonier Noble Co., Indiana, Feb. 5, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect.

Very respectfully, yours,
A. M. LATTA,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Depot, 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers throughout the world.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz; large, medium and small holds ¼ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent more in proportion, and retails for three dollars per bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Dec. 7, 1860.–3m

*Iron City College*

**$35.00**

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

**$2000,00 per Annum,**

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,

Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

*EXECUTORS' NOTICE.*

LETTERS Testamentary having been granted to the subscribers on the Estate of James Hinton, late of Napier Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment, immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SHADRICK HINTON,
Napier Tp.
J. C. EALY,
Jan. 25, 1861–f Schellsbur.

*EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.*

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber, living in Middle Woodberry Township, on the Estate of Joseph Keagy, late of said Township, dec'd; all persons indebted to said estate are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. D. S. LONGENECKER,

Jan. 11, 1861.* Executor.

**Notice of Incorporation.**

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its present session, for the passage of an act entitled, "An Act to Incorporate the Powelton Coal and Iron Company," empowering said company to hold lands &c., in Bedford and Huntingdon Counties, and that the names of corporators in said company will be Francis Jordan, Samuel J. Reeves, Thomas Biddle, Robert H. Powell, Charles D. Brodhead and William H. Harned.

Feb. 1, 1860.

**NOTICE.**

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Jonathan Horton are hereby notified that the books, notes, &c., are in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter for collection and that suit will be brought against all who disregard this notice.

OLIVER HORTON,
Jan. 18, 1861. Adm'r.

**ELECTION.**

THE Stockholders of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company are hereby notified, that the annual Election of the Company, will be held at the house of James Frasher, in Schellsburg, on the first Monday of March next, between the hours of one and three o'clock, P. M.

PETER SCHELL,
Feb. 22, 1861. Secretary.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

**THE INQUIRER**

Is published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

**DAVID OVER.**

*TERMS:*

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, $2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

*Advertisements* not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

*Job Printing* of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.


PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**O. H. GAITHER,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

**Bedford, Pa.**

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. Office on Pitt Street, three doors east of the Bedford Hotel. He will also attend to any surveying business that may be entrusted to him.

Nov. 4, 1859.

**R. D. BARCLAY,**

**ATTORNEY AT LAW,**

**BEDFORD, PA.,**

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.

☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.

March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice of the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

MANN & SPANG

June 1,—1854. tf.

**D. S. RIDDLE,**

Formerly of Bedford, Pa.

**Attorney and Counsellor at Law,**

**13, CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK.**

All business promptly attended to.

Dec. 3, 1858.

**J. W. LINGENFELTER,**

**Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor,**

WILL attend with promptness to all business entrusted to his care.

Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.

☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of the "Inquirer" office.

Dec. 24, 1858.

**WANTED!**

**$8,769 45 CTS.,**

DUE us on our Books the the 1st of January 1861, agreeably to our *terms of sale*. We respectfully ask those of our customers having unsettled accounts with us to call and settle the same by *cash or note*, the 1st of January 1861, as per *terms* of sale. Those who have no money can settle by giving us their note and thus close their account.

Therefore there can be no excuse for neglecting this important christian obligation.

To those who have taken time by the forelock, and have already settled their accounts, we tender our grateful acknowledgments.

Respectfully,

Dec. 21, 1860.—2m OSTER & CARN.

**DENTISTRY.**

DR. A. J. NICHOLSON.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations in Dentistry that may be found necessary, such as Filling, Scaling, Inserting Artificial Teeth, from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.

☞Terms INVARIABLY CASH.

Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

**DR. B. F. HARRY**

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.

Nov. 6, 1857.

**Dr. F. C Reamer,**

**Physician and Surgeon.**

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged,) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.

Feb. 19, 1857.

**UNION HOTEL,**

**BEDFORD, PA.**

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.

JOSEPH ALSIP.

Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

**MRS. S. E. POTTS.**

HAS just returned from the Cities with a large stock of

**WINTER GOODS,**

such as

**DRESS GOODS**

of every style, Bonnets and Ribbonds, Flowers and Rushes, handsome Cloakes, new styles, Fur Capes and Victorines and Muffs, a large assortment.

Nov. 2, 1860.

*GREAT BARGAINS!*

TO make room for fall goods, during this month we will sell every description of Summer Goods at cost, for *cash*. Superior French and English Lawns, at half price, and many other goods, suitable for Summer use. Call and see.

July 13, 1860. A. B. CRAMER, & CO.

**$5.00 REWARD.**

THE above amount will be paid to any person finding Hair cross, and anchor, gold tipped, by returning the same to H. C. REAMER.

Nov. 16, 1860.

KEROSENE OIL, the best article at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

**SHRINER'S**

**MASTER OF PAIN.**

**THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,**

*For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.*

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to do good. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.

**SHRINER'S**

**BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,**

**For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.**

*From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.*

BEDFORD, Nov 3, 1860.

MR. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.

SAMUEL YINGLING.

BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County, I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. I opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,

ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.

WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Cough Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used.

LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.

Nov. 9, 1860.—zz

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**

THE late firm of J. REED & CO., has been dissolved by mutual consent, and the books of the firm, with those of the late firm of Reed & Minnich, have been left in the hands of their attorney J. P. Reed, and those of Jacob Reed, for *Settlement and Collection*, and all concerned desiring to save costs, must call immediately and make settlement, as there can be but little delay afforded.

**JACOB REED**

Will now continue the business on the cash and produce system. He will do business on the "*square*" so that he can sell goods at a *cheaper rate* than ever—he does not wish to charge *cash* and *prompt* customers, with the losses occasioned by non-paying customers—therefore "Cash or Produce" will govern his trade. He now invites his friends and customers to call and examine his splendid new goods—they will be shown with pleasure and disposed of at very light profits.—Just opening and on hand—DRY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, CLOTHING, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, and all goods kept in a *general store*. *Ladies* can here find all they want for dress or comfort. *Gentlemen* need go no farther, come and examine for yourselves.

Nov. 9, 1860.

**FOR SALE.**

ONE lot of ground in the town of Clearville, Bedford County, Pa., fronting 60 feet on Main St., and extending back 173 feet to an alley, adjoining lot of B. A. Cooper on the West, and an alley on the East. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling House and Log Stable.

ALSO,

Two Lots in the Town of Rushville, Jasper Co., Iowa, being lots Nos. 13 and 14 in Rail Road addition to said town.

For terms apply to the Editor of this paper.

Sept. 14, 1860.

**BLAIR COUNTY NORMAL SCHOOL AND SEMINARY,**

**MARTINSBURG, BLAIR CO., PA.**

E. J. OSBORNE, A. B.
J. W. DICKERSON, } Principals.

THIS institution will commence its first session with an able and experienced corps of instructors on Monday, Nov. 5th, 1860. No expense has been spared in making it thorough and complete in every department.

The school building is constructed and furnished upon the most approved modern plans, and is one of the best in the State. It contains a hall capable of seating 500 adults, with offices, music rooms, sufficient for a school of 300 pupils.

The school is located in a region of country unexcelled for its beauty and healthfulness, and is surrounded by a moral and industrious community.

The distance to Cove Station, Huntingdon and Broad Top R. R. is six miles; to Holidaysburg Station, Pa. R. R. 12 miles, with daily stages from the latter and tri-weekly from the former; thus making it easy of access from all parts of the country. The objects of the school:—

1st. The Professional Training of Teachers.

2nd. The thorough Education of young ladies and gentlemen in the English and Ornamental Branches.

3d. The preparation of Students for College.

The teaching Class will meet daily for lectures on the Theory and Practice of Teaching, recitation from a standard work on the subject, or discussion of Methods of Teaching by the class.

Students who desire to do so may prepare to enter the higher classes in college.

Ladies will have a separate boarding house and will be under the immediate supervision of an experienced Preceptress.

Instruction given in all the branches taught in the best Academies and Seminaries.

Whole expense, (exclusive of Ornamental branches,) for boarding, tuition, furnished rooms, room rent, and fuel $118.00 a year.

For circular, with full particulars, address

E. J. OSBORNE, or J. W. DICKERSON,
Care of J. C. EVERHART, Martinsburg, Blair Co. Pa.

Nov. 2, 1860.

**Allegheny Male**

**AND**

**FEMALE SEMINARY,**

**Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.**

REV. W. W. BRIM, A. M. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The next session will commence on January 22, 1861. Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

**$22 50** will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, as the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.

W. W. BRIM,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.

Dec. 21, 1860.

*Duff's College.*

**FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURG, PA.**

FOUNDED IN 1840.

*Incorporated by the Legislature.*

NEARLY 6000 STUDENTS, from nearly every State in the Union, have been educated business, it being the only College of the kind in the United States conducted by an experienced merchant.

Our Junior Principal, Wm. H. Duff, has just been awarded, by our State and other Fairs, *Eight First Premiums* for Business and Ornamental Penmanship, over competitors called the best penmen in the country. Samples of his Business and Ornamental Writing, a circular of 50 pages, and an elegant engraving, mailed, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents in stamps.

For sale by book-sellers, Harper's Enlarged Edition of DUFF'S BOOK KEEPING, 222 pages, $1,50, awarded, *Four Silver Medals*, and sanctioned by the Chamber of Commerce and American Institute of New York, as the best published.

DUFF & DUNCAN'S new and elegantly engraved School Copy Books, six numbers, 24 pages, fine cap paper, 90 cents per dozen: Semi Edition, $1 per dozen, J. S. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Philadelphia W. G. JOHNSTON & Co., Pittsburgh.

DUNCAN'S GEMS of Business and Ornamental Penmanship, crown quarto, $5, post-paid from the College.

Address: P. DUFF & SONS,
Principals.

☞Buy your scholarship in town. Colleges that send them abroad cannot sell them at home, where they are known.

Nov. 9, 1860.—zz

**WASHINGTON HOTEL,**

**BEDFORD, PA.**

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30, 1860.

**NOTICE.**

NOTICE is hereby given, that I have purchased (Feb. 4, 1861) the following property at Sheriff's Sale, to wit: One Hack, one gray Horse, (blind) one other gray Horse, one riding Saddle, one Bridle, one two horse Sled, one sett of Double Harness, one Sleigh, fifteen tons Plaster at Poor House Mill, and ten tuns Plaster at Hopewell, all of which said property I intend to leave with John Nelson, during my pleasure, and hereby caution all persons against interfering with the same.

WM. S. FLUKE.

Feb. 8, 1861.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortment of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

MACARONI Cheese, Crackers, crystalized fruit and gum candies, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH,

July 20, 1860.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.

Nov. 9, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.

Dec. 21, 1860.

**Humphreys' Homeopathic Specific Remedies for the People**

**HEAR WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.**

The undersigned having used Professor HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES in our families with the most satisfactory results, and having full confidence in their genuineness, purity, and efficacy, cheerfully recommend them to all persons who wish to have safe, reliable, and efficacious remedies at hand for private or domestic use.

The Rev. Wm. Hosmer, editor of "The Northern Independent," Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. E. H. Cressey, D.D., Rector of St. Peter's Church, Auburn, N. Y.; the Rev. B. I. Ives, Chaplain of the Auburn State Prison; the Rev. Spencer M. Rice, Rector, New-Bedford, Mass.; the Rev. Allen Steele, New-York Conference; the Rev. Samuel Nichols, East-Genesee Conference, N. Y.; the Rev. P. S. Pratt, Dorset, Vt.; the Rev. John E. Robie, Buffalo; A. C. Hart, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; the Hon. Neal Dow, Portland, Me.; the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, South-Bend, Ind.; the Hon. George Hampshire, N. Y.; Henry D. Cook, Esq., Editor of The Ohio State Journal, Columbus, Ohio; the Hon. R. H. Graham, Moline, Ill.; the Hon. Thomas J. Chase, Monticello, Fla.; the Hon. Joseph Benedict, Utica, N. Y.; Wm. Bristol, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; A. S. Pond, Esq., Utica, N. Y.; James Plunkett, Esq., Nashville, Tenn.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1.—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation.
No. 2.—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3.—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of Infants.
No. 4.—For Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaints.
No. 5.—For Colic, Griping, Dysentery, or Bloody Flux.
No. 6.—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Vomiting.
No. 7.—For Coughs, Colds, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8.—For Tooth-ache, Face-ache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9.—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat and Fullness of the Head.
No. 10.—DYSPEPSIA PILLS—For Weak and Deranged Stomach, Constipation, and Liver Complaint.
No. 11.—FOR FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12.—For Leucorrhea, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down of Females.
No. 13.—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14.—SALT RHEUM PILLS—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15.—RHEUMATIC PILLS.—For Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Misgovernd Agues.
B.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
C.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids: Failing, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence and shortening its course.

In all acute diseases, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened, and rendered less dangerous.

Coughs and Colds, which are of such frequent occurrence, and which so often lay the foundation of diseased lungs, bronchitis and consumption, may all be at once cured by the Fever and Cough Pills.

In all chronic diseases, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaints, Piles, Female Debility, and Irregularities, old Headaches, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles or Catarrh, Headache or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

PRICE.

Case of 20 vials complete, in morocco, and Book ..... $5
Case of 20 vials, and Book, plain ..... 4
Case of 15 numbered boxes, and Book ..... 2
Case of 6 boxes, numbered, and Book ..... 1
Single numbered boxes, with directions ..... 25 cents.
Single lettered boxes, with directions ..... 50 cents.
Large case of 2 oz. vials, for planters and physicians ..... $15

ALSO SPECIFICS.

FOR ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC.—Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, attended with Cough and Expectoration. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR EAR DISCHARGES AND DEAFNESS.—Discharges from the Ear, the result of Scarlet Fever, Measles, or Mercurials. For Noises in the Head, Hardness of Hearing, and Ringing in the Ears, and Earache. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SCROFULA.—Enlarged Glands, Enlarged and Indurated Tonsils, Scrofulous and Old Ulcers, Scrofulous Cachexy of Children. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.—Physical or Nervous Weakness. Either of a result of Sickness, Excessive Medication, or Exhausting Discharges. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR DROPSY.—Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEA-SICKNESS.—Deathly Sickness, Vertigo, Nausea, Vomiting. Sickness from riding or motion. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR URINARY DISEASES.—For Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult, Painful Urination, Diseases of the Kidneys. Price, 50 cents per box.

FOR SEMINAL EMISSIONS.—Involuntary Discharges and Consequent Prostration and Debility, Bad Results of Evil Habits. The most successful and efficient remedy known, and may be relied upon as a cure. Price, with full directions, $1 per box.

Persons who wish to place themselves under the professional care, or to seek advice of Prof. HUMPHREYS, can do so, at his office 562 Broadway, daily from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M. or by letter.

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and inclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No. 562 Broadway, New-York, and the medicine will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED.—We desire an active, efficient Agent for the sale of our Remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & Co. No. 562 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by H. C. Reamer.

May 4, 1860.

**GOOD NEWS.**

**THE TRAIN HAS ARRIVED!**

*J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,*

HAVE just received a large and carefully selected Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which they are determined to sell cheap, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Bombazines, Delaines, Shawls, Calicoes, Flannels, Ginghams, Muslins, White Goods, &c. Also, Men's Wear of all descriptions, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, Cord Drillings, Clothing, &c.

**BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS.**

A very large assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes, all prices, sizes and qualities; and Hats and Caps, to suit all.

ALSO, A large assortment of Queensware, and Hardware, Single and Double Carpet chain, Fleece Cotton, Carpets, &c.

**GROCERIES!**

This department is supplied with the very choicest articles that can be had in market, and as cheap as can be had anywhere, consisting in part of prime Rio Coffee, Sugar, all kinds and prices, Syrup and Molasses, Black and Green Teas, Spices, Rice, Tobacco, Segars; Corn Starch, Dye Stuffs, Cocoa, Starch, Cheese, Ginger, Candles, Mustard, Paints and Oils, Turpentine, Fish, &c., &c., Thankful for past favors they hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

To Cash Buyers and to persons of undoubted standing, who are willing to settle once a year.—Great Bargains will be given. Call and see.

J. M. SHOEMAKER & CO.

April 13, 1860.

**Paper Hanging and Painting.**

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.

April 6, 1860.

SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row.

June 29, 1860.

EXTRA good white wine vinegar, the best pickling vinegar in use, at

OSTER & CARN'S

July 27, 1860.

JUST received a large lot of pure white lead and Lindseed Oil, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

April 13, 1860.

STILL CHEAPER, only 18¼ per doz. for good Mackeral, at OSTER & CARN'S.

May 4, 1860.

A lot of pure Maple Sugar, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

BLASTING Powder, and safety fuse, for sale by

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 20, 1860.

**MOFFAT'S**

**Vegetable Life Medicines.**

A mild yet effectual medicine, composed of the best material known to medical science, for the cleansing of the alimentary canal and relieving the springs and avenues of life of all morbid obstructions and impurities, must be a public blessing and a domestic and individual protection and safeguard, in proportion as it becomes known. Such a medicine the families of the United States have long had in MOFFAT'S CELEBRATED LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS, and the good they have done is inestimable. They have won their high fame and firmly established character by their virtues alone, without the aid of the usual arts of notority or impudent experiment on the faith of the credulous.

In all general derangments of the digestive and alimentary functions, as well as in a vast variety of acute and chronic diseases, their effects are prompt and complete as to excite astonishment.

In *rheumatism, settled pain in the organs and limbs, costiveness, piles, liver complaints, jaundice, nervous and bilious attacks, headaches, fever and ague, eruptive diseases, bad aspect of the complexion, indigestion and flatulency, cholics, affections of the bladder and kidneys, dropsy, asthma and bronchitis, rheumatic colds and sore throats*, and indeed in almost every conceivable kind of ill health they are invaluable, and will afford certain, and most generally permanent relief. They require neither confinement nor change of diet—they neither prostrate the strength nor give pain—and a more delightful and effectual medicine cannot be procured either for individuals or families.

The proprietor has received for many years and is continually receiving the most fervent and grateful testimonials of their value. Prepared and sold by DR. WM. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, and also by the agents.

Feb. 17, 1860.

**GROCERY AND CONFECTIONARY.**

THE undersigned has just received and keeps constantly on hand the following articles:—

Coffee, sugar, molasses, cheese, crackers, currants, prunes, raisins, figs, almonds, filberts, cocoa nuts, ground nuts, pecans, Eng. walnuts, cream nuts, candies in variety, oranges, lemons, tobacco and cigars, allspice and pepper, spices of all kinds, baking soda, cream of tarter, sulphur, brimstone, canister and keg powder, shot, caps and lead, grain and grass scythes, whetting tools, wash tubs and boards, indigo, extract logwood, copperas, alum and madder, oil, polish and Mason's blacking, sweeping, dusting stove, shoe and scrubbing, brushes, clothes, hair, tooth and flesh brushes, hat and infant brushes, hair oils and perfumery, purses and port monaies, pocket and memorandum books, bonnet and round gum combs, "ridding" and fine combs, bracelets and beads, pens, pen-holders, penknives, scissors, knife-sharpeners, umbrellas, suspenders, spool cotton and floss, clocks, small looking glasses, violins, violin strings, toy watches, watch chains, curry combs, cards, horse brushes, shoe-thread, pegs and sparables, Johnson's Arabian Liniment, Rock and Little's White Oil, Merchant's celebrated Gargling Oil, for man or beast, and many other articles of a similar nature. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. L. DEFIBAUGH.

July 1, 1859.—zz

**FOR SALE.**

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, all the following described valuable Real Estate, situate in Bedford Township, Bedford County, adjoining land of George Reichard's heirs and Geo. Biddle, containing 215 acres of good limestone land, 155 acres cleared and under fence, and in high state of cultivation the balance being valuable timber—25 acres good meadow. The buildings are a good

**Log Dwelling House**

good bank Barn, spring house, and other out buildings, also a good Saw Mill, and apple orchard of 200 trees, 150 of which are of the best grafted fruit, and a never failing spring of good water near the door. Also, another tract of 158 acres of timber land, adjoining the above. Also, a tract of Mountain land, containing 273 acres, lying convenient to said farm.

TERMS made to suit perchasers, and one thousand dollars of the 1st payment can remain in the property if desired by the purchaser.

Possession will be given on the 1st day of April next, if sold before the 10th day of March next.—Persons desiring to purchase a valuable farm, at a great bargain, will do well to call upon the undersigned residing on the property.

JACOB BIDDLE.

Feb. 8, 1861.—d

**HOWARD ASSOCIATION,**

**Philadelphia.**

*A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.*

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermaterrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

Nov. 16, 1860.—zz

**GRAND OPENING OF NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS AT CHEAP SIDE, BEDFORD, PENN'A.**

THE undersigned have just opened a large and handsome line of new and fashionable DRESS GOODS, Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, ready made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Glass, China and Queensware, Fresh Groceries, Spices, &c. which for quality and price cannot be surpassed in Bedford.

Having been selected from the best houses in Philadelphia, and purchased at very low prices, we will engage to sell as low as the lowest for cash or produce only. Please call and examine our stock before purchasing. No trouble to show goods.

OSTER & CARN.

Oct. 5, 1860.

**Northern Light.**

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.

Nov. 16, 1860.

JUST received a fresh supply of groceries such as Sugars at 9, 10, 11 and 12 cents, prime Rio Coffee at 17 and 18 cents, Molasses and Syrups of all kinds, fresh Teas of all varieties.

Oct. 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN.

Everybody should use Trinders London Honey Soap. It is the best in use for rendering the skin fair, soft, and smooth. For sale by

OSTER & CARN.

May 18, 1860.

IF you want cheap ready made clothing, call at Oster & Carn's cheap side, vests from $1,00 up business and over coats from $3,50 up.

Oct 26, 1860. OSTER & CARN

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.

Nov 9, 1860.

**Drugs and Books.**

**H. C. REAMER,**

**Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,**

*(At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer,*

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Just received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use, Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnais, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians. Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 9, 1859.

**FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.**

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

**FOUNDRY AND MACHINE**

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly.—Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK,
C. W. ASHCOM.

Nov. 6, 1857.

**MENGEL HOUSE,**

*JULIANA STREET,*

**BEDFORD, PA.**

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

April 13, 1860.

**NEW GOODS.**

THE undersigned have just received a large and general assortment of

**FALL AND WINTER GOODS,**

Our present stock is very complete, and we respectfully invite our friends and customers, to call and examine quality and prices.

Cash, or prompt six months buyers, may expect, and will be offered greater bargains than ever before—all kinds of country produce wanted.

A. B. CRAMER, & CO.

Oct. 26, 1860.

**Administrator's Notice.**

THE undersigned having been granted letters of administration on the Estate of Dr M. D. Allison, late of Schellsburg Borough, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

N. B. I have appointed John S. Schell, Esq., of Schellsburg, to act for me in my absence, and all persons indebted, or having claims against the estate, can settle with him.

W. M. ALLISON,
Feb. 1, 1861. Administrator.

*ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.*

LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Jacob Krites, late of Southampton tp., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediete payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID KLITES,
Jan. 11, 1861. Adm'r.

**BLANKS! BLANKS!!**

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales,